The Outlook

VOLUME 96 OCTOBER 29, 1910 NUMBER 9

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1910, by the Outlook Company

Senator Dolliver 471
The Campaign in New York State 472
Other State Campaigns 472
David B. Hill 473
The End of the French Strike 474
Concerning Workmen's Compensation . 475
The Situation in Finland 475
Madame Breshkovsky 477
The Indian in State and Nation 477
The White House Conference 478
The Congregational Council 479
The Flood of Bibles 480
"The Soil as a Battle-Ground" 481
The Wellman Balloon Trip 482
Senator Dolliver 483
By Theodore Roosevelt
The New Nationalism 484
By Lyman Abbott
Two American Poets 486
The Spectator 487
The Episcopal General Convention 490
(Staff Correspondence)
My Prison Story (Conclusion) 493
By Nicholas Tchaykovsky
Tendencies in Intercollegiate Football .. 501
By D. G. Herring
A Modern Deerslayer 504
By George Gladden
Mackenzie King and Canadian Labor Troubles 507
By Elmer E. Ferris
As Men Should 513
By L. B. Kendall
The New Books 515
Letters to The Outlook 517

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

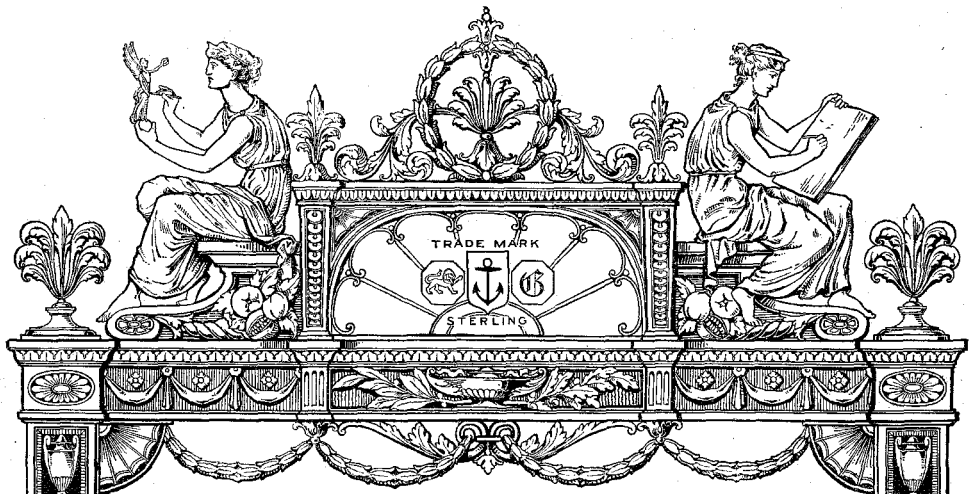
ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 150 Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Gorham Silver

Many things go to the making of a perfect piece of silver.

The artist who is to design it must possess all the knowledge he would require to plan the Basilica of St. Peter's, or compose the frieze of the Parthenon.

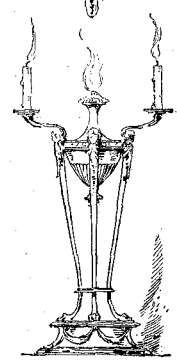
Then to his genius must be joined the thorough training of the expert silversmith. There must be imagination and feeling in the artist's pencil, certainty and vigor in the craftsman's rendering.

All these qualities are combined perfectly in Gorham Silver.

This is why it is the world's accepted standard of silverware. And it explains why gifts of silverware so generally bear the Gorham mark.

Sold by leading jewelers only and everywhere.

TRADE MARK
G
STERLING



The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths

New York

GORHAM SILVER POLISH—THE BEST FOR CLEANING SILVER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

OCTOBER 29, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

SENATOR DOLLIVER

To those who are well acquainted with the personnel of the houses of Congress, it will seem strange not to see hereafter in the Senate the tall, heavy, stoop-shouldered figure and the quizzical face of Jonathan P. Dolliver. The death of this man on October 15 at his home in Fort Dodge, Iowa, has removed from the service of the Nation a great force for the public good, and from Congress a striking and vigorous personality. Born and educated in the western portion of Virginia, which now is included in the State of West Virginia, Jonathan P. Dolliver had certain characteristics that are accounted Southern. The easy manner, the delight in flowing and resounding diction, the instinct for good fellowship, which are associated with Southern life, were his. At the same time, he displayed the vigor, the industry, the enterprise, and the readiness for new ideas that made him a fit representative of the growing Middle West. Early in his career he became active in political life. In 1888 he was elected to Congress from the Tenth District of Iowa, and was re-elected five times. He entered the Senate by appointment of the Governor to fill a vacancy, and from the close of that first term remained Senator by election until his death. His political beliefs were at first those of the traditional Republican. He was always a strong partisan. In later years, however, his views changed with changing public opinion. In some cases of this sort changing views are a sign of weakness of conviction; in the case of Senator Dolliver it was not so. He changed simply because he was typical in mind of the community which he represented. He thought and felt as his neighbors did because he was one of them. In the House he was a defender of the McKinley tariff. In the Senate he has been one of the most pronounced critics of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. That is a measure of his growth. And this growth in tariff opinion was simply an example of the change in his general political views. In that respect he represented the Middle West most aptly. What was most distinctive about him as a public man was the spontaneity and exuberance of oratory. Whenever he arose to speak, whether it was in Senatorial debate or in compliance with the announcement of the toastmaster at a banquet, his hearers felt that he knew as little as they the secret of his happy and apt phrases. It seemed as if the wit and pertinence of his sentences were as much of a surprise and pleasure to him as to his audience. He had a genius for terse and telling phrases. He could pack a great deal of meaning in a sentence that people would remember. When, for example, he described an Insurgent as a member of Congress who wished to read a bill before he voted for it, he put in miniature the significance of a long struggle against secret methods of oligarchical rule. Although he was an aggressive political fighter, and though he could inflict wounds on his opponents, he fought fairly and openly and left no poison in the wounds. That he was a student of political progress in the United States his recent article in The Outlook on "The Forward Movement in the Republican Party" (published in the issue of September 24) is proof. He was growing in thoughtfulness as well as in vigor. He was only fifty-two years old. His death is a sudden break in the midst of a career, not the close of a finished life. His point of view

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was increasingly that, not of a mere representative of a State or of a section, but of the public man every part of whose country is of concern to him.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE

In New York Henry W. Stimson, the Republican candidate for Governor, is making what may be tritely but no less accurately called a whirlwind campaign, while his opponent, John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate, is making no campaign at all. Mr. Dix, it is announced, will make only two speeches before election; Mr. Stimson has already made dozens, and is doing his utmost, to the limit of physical endurance, to let the people of the State get acquainted with him and hear from his own lips what he stands for. The issue as defined by the Republican candidate is simple: "To separate . . . crooked business from crooked politics; to keep the political machinery of our country clear and free to represent the people's will, regardless of the aggregations which wish to gain a separate and a secret profit out of it." The issue as defined by the supporters of the Democratic candidate, who does not define it himself, is also simple: To defeat the candidate favored by Theodore Roosevelt. But the two issues are but two sides of the same shield, for the things for which Theodore Roosevelt pre-eminently stands in this campaign, as he has stood throughout his public career of thirty years, are honesty and decency in political and business life and genuine popular rule. The Democratic candidate was nominated in a convention more completely under the control of Tammany Hall than any convention ever held in the State. The Republican candidate was nominated in a convention which was the most open of any that has been held in the State for years. The Democratic candidate is receiving the fervent support of those metropolitan newspapers which are notoriously sympathetic with special interests. The Republican candidate is receiving the no less fervent hostility of those organs of big business. The issue is indeed simple: On the one side, Tammany Hall, an organization whose name has time out of mind been a byword for political corruption, supported by those business aggregations which thrive on special privileges; on the other side, a political organization which has thrown its own rascals out, trusting to no support but that of popular opinion. On the one side, a candidate with no court record in relation to big business save that of connection with the Wall Paper Trust, which has been declared by a United States court a complete monopoly devised to accomplish the stifling of competition, and certain to bring about "an enhancement of prices limited only by the boundary of human greed and corporate avarice;" on the other side, a candidate with an unusual court record of accomplishment in the prosecution of big business organizations engaged in illegal practices.

OTHER STATE CAMPAIGNS

On November 8 thirty-six Governors are to be chosen. Thirty State Legislatures are to be selected with authority to elect United States Senators. A new Federal House of Representatives is to be chosen. In New York State the Republican machine known as the "Old Guard," with its exposed rascalities, was deposed at the Republican Convention and replaced by a clean and Progressive organization. But the Tammany-controlled Democratic machine still represents the unholy alliance between crooked business and crooked politics, and should be destroyed. In Massachusetts such an alliance led to a fight in the Democratic Convention similar to that in the New York State Republican Convention. But while in New York the Progressives triumphed, in Massachusetts the reactionaries really won, though Congressman Eugene N. Foss, the nominee for Governor, would hardly class himself as such. At all events, the reactionaries succeeded in eliminating from the gubernatorial contest the candidacy of the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, a man whom the corporations were particularly sure they could not control. The riotous scenes at the Convention exposed Democratic incompetency for progressive self-government in Massachusetts at least, and have added to the prospect of Republican success. In New Hampshire, as in New York, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Republican corporation-controlled machine went down to deserved ruin in the Convention, a defeat foreshadowed at the primaries, and a clean new organization has come forth. This triumph is accentuated by the fact that the leader of primary reform in New Hampshire, the Hon. Robert Bass, is candidate for Governor. The Democrats are accordingly handicapped. In Connecticut the Republican régime remains unregenerate, and thus contributes to the Democrats' chances of success, especially since their standard-bearer is a man of Judge Baldwin's eminence, ability, and experience. In New Jersey the old Republican machine still survives, and, despite the attractive appearance and promises of its candidate for Governor, acts as a hindrance and not a help to his pledges of reform. While the Democratic machine under its present leaders may be no better, there is a hope that in Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, and an intrepid leader, there may be found a second Hughes, one who could not be kept from appealing over the heads of the Legislature to the people and leading them ultimately to such moral reforms as have marked the Hughes administration in New York State. In Pennsylvania those who believe in smashing the dominant machine have divided their forces—a poor way to win. The Republican organization is, of course, pleased to be confronted by two candidates. If these two really desire to defeat the machine now in control, they can unite in favor of a single candidate, and thus satisfy the voters who want a change, and there is good reason to believe that these constitute a majority of all the voters. In Ohio the resentment against the old Republican electoral and legislative machine is still felt by those who have an idea that to its inaction or bad action may be traced in some degree the causes that have led to the Columbus strike, for instance. The popular belief that "Boss" Cox is an influential, if not a dominant, figure in the Republican party of Ohio has helped Judge Harmon towards re-election as Governor. In Michigan the advent of the people and press at the primaries was shown by the defeat of the stand-pat United States Senator Burrows for renomination, the substitution for him of Congressman Townsend, a Progressive, and the nomination for Governor of Mr. Chase S. Osborn, another Progressive. The Michigan Republicans, therefore, having "cleaned house," are in a position to meet their opponents. In California, at the first Republican State Convention held under the new primary law, the Progressives were found to be overwhelmingly in control. The same result occurred in the State of Washington. As to Democratic progressiveness, the defection in Tennessee has now, we are glad to say, thoroughly alarmed the old organization, headed by Governor Patterson, of prisoner-pardoning notoriety. Last August some decent Democrats of the State swung clear of the Patterson machine and helped the Republicans to elect a proper judiciary ticket. The split increasing, Governor Patterson, the nominee of the Democratic "regulars," was compelled to withdraw. Though a candidate more acceptable to Democrats in general was found, the Independent Democrats would not be detached from their espousal of the Republican candidate—a sequence of events unprecedented in Tennessee politics. This overthrow, like those in California and Washington, Michigan and New Hampshire, outruns the domains of politics and enters that of morals. Two principles are emphasized—first, that there must be efficient honesty in the machine as well as in the individual; and, second, that the people, not the bosses, must rule.

DAVID B. HILL

For several years before his sudden death last week David B. Hill had practically retired from political life. In his prime he was one of the most conspicuous figures in American life, and probably no Democratic leader in our generation, with the exception of Cleveland and Bryan, exercised more power within the party. To name him in connection with these two men instantly suggests his deficiency—from beginning to end he was a political manipulator and nothing else. He never threw himself heart and soul into a struggle to establish any great principle or even any political theory. First he pulled small wires, then large ones. Brought up as a country lawyer and local politician, he built up a little political machine for himself in Elmira's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

then disreputable Third Ward, and neither he nor his friends ever dared to deny that votes were there bought and sold like merchandise, and as low as a dollar per vote. From a ward boss he grew to be a controller of city and county politics, and about 1870 he entered the New York Assembly. There he voted for the bills put forward by the Tweed Ring and defended the corrupt judges Barnard and Cardozo; but when the Tweed Ring was exposed, Mr. Hill joined forces with Samuel J. Tilden and turned all his great abilities to the successful prosecution and impeachment of Tweed and the corrupt judges. As an efficient aid to Mr. Tilden in the latter's campaign for the Governorship and later for the Presidency, Mr. Hill rapidly gained prominence and influence; and when the wave of Democratic success came which made Cleveland Governor, Mr. Hill became Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and was recognized as the party leader in legislative matters—a quite unheard-of thing for a Lieutenant-Governor. His skill and shrewdness in managing his own party and outwitting the Republicans were extraordinary. He benefited again by the prestige of an abler and better man when Mr. Cleveland resigned the office of Governor to become President. As Governor of New York Mr. Hill fought against a Republican majority with a long series of vetoes, and a famous deadlock ensued. It was when he was a candidate for election as Governor (he served three years to fill out Cleveland's unexpired term) that Mr. Hill began a speech with the words "I am a Democrat"—words which became a battle-cry for his followers, and which he himself parodied at a later date, in one of the Bryan campaigns we believe, by saying in private talk, "I am a Democrat still—*very* still." Mr. Hill served as United States Senator from New York for the six years beginning in 1891, and was more than once in opposition to President Cleveland's measures. As a lawyer he stood high in his profession, and was unquestionably a close reasoner and an able pleader. As a politician he was a striking illustration of the type of party workers who like the game for its own sake, who love trickery and dodging, and who put personal ambition far above any desire to serve the people.

THE END OF THE FRENCH STRIKE

Last week, to the relief of all friends of law and order, the danger threatening the French Republic passed over, and the threatened universal strike disappeared. This outcome is due primarily to the courage of one man, Aristide Briand, the Prime Minister. To the railway strikers who had tied up the transportation facilities of the whole country, and provoked many sympathetic strikes, he announced himself their friend and asked them to confide their case to him, encouraging them to believe that he would practically win their cause with their employers. But—and this is a big "but"—he informed those employees that they could not obtain his good offices by a strike, and that they must return to work. To insure this he called them out for military duty as State employees, and then informed them that their military duty was to return to their places. At first the men hesitated, but later the vast majority capitulated. They were sensible enough to see that their ultimate good lay in obedience to law. The peculiar relation existing between the State and the railways in France gives to the Prime Minister ample authority in the matter. Though there are two kinds of railways in that country, those managed by private companies with the State's participation, and those under the State's absolute control, in all railways the State has the right to interfere for better service and for better treatment of employees. But the railways themselves are not oblivious to the needs of their employees, as is seen in the system of old age pensions instituted by the companies. As to wages, only the subordinates in small stations receive as low a wage as three francs (sixty cents) a day. The strikers demand a minimum wage of a dollar a day. They improved their position last week in two directions: First, in the assurance of Government aid in the attempt to obtain the higher wage; and, second, in the Cabinet's definite promise that a bill to be called the *Statut des Fonctionnaires* would be introduced in Parliament, redefining the relations of railway employees to the State. The Premier is well advised in introducing such a bill. He doubtless remembers that in the early 90's the Casimir Périer Ministry fell on this very

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

issue. But if the relief to the employees is great, the relief to the upholders of law and to the Government must be greater. Though the Government's victory was due chiefly to the Prime Minister's immediate summoning of the striking employees to military service, it was also due to his arrest and imprisonment of the strike leaders, whom he regarded in a totally different light from their followers, and finally to the fact that the army contains a large number of competent locomotive engineers and firemen, most of them being in the Corps of Engineers; these would be used in case of need. The spectacle of the stern suppression of a strike by a Prime Minister who had been actively associated with the Socialists until his entry upon office, the spectacle of another crushing defeat of the machinations of its foes by a Republic only a generation old—these are events the influence of which should be a lasting good.

CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The question has been raised whether the Legislature had the Constitutional right to enact the law in relation to workmen's compensation in certain dangerous employments which practically makes the employer an insurer of the workmen against accidents not caused by their own positive negligence. This law, recently enacted in New York State, is based on the Workmen's Compensation Act of England, and its enactment was due to the fact that the common law affords no available remedy for injuries occasioned by industrial accidents not attributable to the negligence of the employer. In a suit brought by an employee against the South Buffalo Railway Company to recover damages the corporation answers that the Act is unconstitutional because it deprives the corporation of property without due process of law, because it denies the right of trial by jury, and because it limits the amount recoverable in actions brought to recover damages for injuries causing death. This contention has been overruled at a Special Term, and Judge Cuthbert W. Pound has written an opinion maintaining the constitutionality of the Act. The Legislature may alter or repeal the common law; may create new offenses, enlarge the scope of civil remedies, and fasten responsibility for injuries upon persons against whom the common law gives no remedy. Judge Pound holds, therefore, that the Legislature may make those who employ workmen in dangerous callings insurers, to some extent, of the safety of such workmen. "The common law imposed upon the employee entire responsibility for injuries arising out of the necessary risks or dangers of the employment. The new statute merely shifts such liability in part upon the employer." No doubt this case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and perhaps to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall not assume to anticipate the decision of the higher tribunal, but we think most laymen will agree that Judge Pound's opinion is in accordance with the principles of practical common sense.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE FINNISH DIET

In obedience to a summons from the Czar, the Finnish Diet met in extraordinary session on September 14, to elect four representatives to the lower house and two to the upper house of the Imperial Parliament, and to express its opinion with regard to two bills which have recently been drafted by the Council of Ministers and which are to be submitted to the Duma when it reassembles in November. This session of the Diet was one of great historical importance, partly because it was the first meeting of the representatives of Finland since the enactment of the so-called "Imperial Legislation Law" of June 30, 1910, and partly because it determined the attitude of the Finnish people not only toward that law but toward the whole Russifying policy of Premier Stolypin and the Czar. The Imperial Legislation Law, it will be remembered, violated the Constitution of Finland by depriving the Diet of its right to pass upon Finnish questions that involved Imperial interests, and by including among such questions the imposition of taxes, the direction of the police, the management of schools, the authorization of public meetings, and the control of the periodical press. The Diet had to decide whether it would sub-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mit to this law and elect Representatives to Parliament in accordance with it, thus virtually surrendering all self-governing rights, or whether it would resist, by declining even to consider proposals and measures which originated in usurpation of power by the Council of Ministers, and which the Czar, as Grand Duke of Finland, sanctioned in flagrant violation of his coronation oath. As soon as the Diet had organized and received the Imperial proposals and bills, it immediately adjourned, and its members spent eight or ten days in party conferences and discussions. On the 23d of September, at noon, it reassembled for action. Mr. Svinhuvud, its presiding officer, briefly stated the objects for which the Diet had been convened, and then said: "Inasmuch as the Imperial Legislation Law of June 30 is inconsistent with the Constitution of Finland, it is not binding upon the citizens, the officials, or the Diet of Finland, and has no legal force. The Council of Ministers, moreover, has no constitutional authority to send bills to the Finnish Diet, and I do not regard it as my duty to submit for consideration bills that have been so transmitted." After a brief debate, the decision of the presiding officer was approved by the whole Diet, without a single dissenting voice. There was some difference of opinion as to the expediency of submitting the views of the Diet to the Czar in the shape of an extended and formal address; but inasmuch as this had already been done once, in connection with this same Imperial Legislation Law, the Diet finally decided to lay before his Majesty the decision of its presiding officer, but to take no further action. The refusal of the Diet to recognize the constitutionality and binding force of the Imperial Legislation Law brought about a deadlock with the Council of Ministers, and on October 8 the Czar dissolved the Diet and ordered that new elections be held in January, 1911.

THE FUTURE OF FINLAND

The action of the Diet—or rather its refusal to act under the provisions of an unconstitutional and oppressive law—will not affect materially the predetermined policy of the Russian Government. The bills that the Diet refused to receive because they were unconstitutional in origin as well as in form will be laid before the Duma as soon as it reassembles, and will doubtless become laws. The first of them provides for the payment by Finland of a military contribution (in lieu of military service) amounting, in 1911, to twelve million marks, and increasing by one million marks every year until it reaches twenty million marks. The Finns have no objection to a bill of this kind, and they refuse to consider it only because the new Imperial Legislation Law has deprived them of the right to vote on it. The second bill bears the innocent title, "An Act to Equalize the Rights of Russians and Finns in the Grand Duchy of Finland." On its face it seems to be a perfectly natural and proper bill; but its aim is to take the control of Finnish institutions out of the hands of Finns and put it into the hands of Russians. At the present time applicants for local official positions in Finland must be residents of the Grand Duchy, and must undergo certain tests, or qualify under certain conditions, prescribed by Finnish laws. The new bill aims to abolish these limitations, and to make any Russian carpetbagger eligible as an office-holder in Finland. The Council of Ministers has already formulated a scheme which provides for the teaching of the Finnish and Swedish languages in Russian educational institutions, and the object of this evidently is to prepare Russian *chinovniks* for service in Finland when this equality-of-rights bill shall have thrown the field open to them. Russia has recently acquired complete control of the public schools in Poland, and is now endeavoring to stamp out the Polish language. She is not yet ready to go as far as that in Finland, but in the not distant future she will undoubtedly try to control Finnish newspapers, Finnish societies, and Finnish schools, by means of Russian censors, Russian governors, and Russian inspectors of education. What the Finns will do when that time comes, it is impossible to predict; but long before the process of Russification attains the stage that it has reached in Poland, the Finns will probably fight. The Russian Government, at any rate, seems to be of that opinion, because it is erecting new and extensive barracks for troops in various

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

parts of the Grand Duchy, and has just prohibited altogether the importation into Finland of revolvers and rifles. In the debate on the Imperial Legislation Bill in the Duma, one of the reactionary "black gang" members asked contemptuously: "What can the troops of Finland do? We could bury them out of sight with our caps!" He had perhaps forgotten that, although the eastern Caucasus at the beginning of the last century had a much smaller population than Finland, it took the Russians more than half a century to kill and bury all the soldiers of Shamyl, and they buried with them a hundred thousand soldiers of their own.

MADAME BRESHKOVSKY

The many American friends of Catherine Breshkovsky, who was tried as a political offender in St. Petersburg last spring and sentenced to forced colonization in Siberia, will be glad to know that she survived the hardships of prison and *étape* life and reached her place of exile on the 27th of last August. It was reported some weeks ago that she was suffering from scurvy in the forwarding prison of Irkutsk; but she seems to have recovered sufficiently to start, about the middle of August, for Lower Ilimsk, a wretched East Siberian village three hundred miles north of Irkutsk, where she will probably have to spend the remainder of her life. She is now sixty-two years of age, and it can hardly be expected that she will have strength to endure long the privations of subarctic exile. Lower Ilimsk, where she is now living under guard, is situated nearly four thousand miles east of St. Petersburg, on the upper Tunguska River, in about the latitude of northern Labrador, and its climate is so severe that it has an average temperature of twenty-eight degrees below zero Fahrenheit for the three winter months. Its name does not appear in Russian gazetteers, but it is known to be much smaller than the so-called "town" of Ilimsk, which is situated a little higher up on the same river, and the latter contains only six hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants. There may possibly be other political exiles in Madame Breshkovsky's place of banishment; but if not, her nearest civilized and educated neighbor will be about three hundred miles distant. It is currently reported in St. Petersburg that in 1913, on the four hundredth anniversary of the accession of the house of Romanoff to the throne of Russia, the Czar will proclaim an amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles. If this should happen, and if Madame Breshkovsky should live three years longer, there is a possibility of her return to European Russia; but her future is darker now than it was when George Kennan saw her in the Transbaikal, in 1885, because she is twenty-five years older, and her health has been broken by hardships, anxieties, and long imprisonment. All who know her, however, feel confident that neither age, nor sickness, nor imprisonment, nor exile can break her courageous spirit.

THE INDIAN IN STATE AND NATION

At Lake Mohonk, at the invitation of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, there assembled last week in annual session about two hundred men and women who acknowledge themselves as friends of the Indian and other dependent peoples. As in other conferences in recent years, part of the time was devoted to the consideration of Indian problems, and part to the problems presented by the Philippines, by Porto Rico, and by Hawaii. This year especial attention was devoted to the Indians of New York State. Unlike the Indians on the Western Reservations, these are in special relation to the State. The same difficulties which have been encountered elsewhere have been encountered here: the difficulties of dealing with a people who, living in the midst of civilization, have an independent organic existence unfitted to cope with the conditions with which civilization has surrounded them. It is evident that the same policy should be adopted for these as for the Indians of the West: that they should be released from the Reservation; that the land should be allotted to them in severalty; that they should be fitted for citizenship, and be made a part of the American people. A Committee appointed a year ago by the Conference to consider this problem reported this year. The Chairman of the Committee, Judge Charles Andrews, and his colleagues de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

voted much time to the study of the matter. They reported that the Reservation system could not be abandoned until the claims of a land company which run back to the eighteenth century were extinguished. It seems that, unlike the Reservations in the West, the New York Reservations have their origin not in the public domain but in land acquired by Massachusetts under compact with New York and ratified by Congress. The liquor problem and the health problem, which are always difficult problems with a dependent people, have been borne largely by the communities within the Indian region. These are burdens the communities cannot and ought not to bear. The schools for the Indians have been maintained by the State, and the result is reported as being in large measure gratifying. But a definite policy ought to be adopted by the State and the Federal Governments. The Committee proposed that the Conference should recommend Congress to extinguish the claim of the land company and urge upon the officials prompt and effective administration of excise laws on the Indian Reservation. As to National Indian affairs, there was less that was specific. Commissioner Valentine presented, through a number of his ablest assistants, a picture of the work that the Indian Office is doing in behalf of the wards of the Government. It is evident that, in spite of evils and wrongs which still exist but which are being fought, the public servants who are carrying out the policy of transforming Indians into American citizens are rendering a fine, disinterested service which calls for the support of approving public opinion. The Outlook will deal further with this Conference next week and report then its conclusions.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Last week, in the East Room of the White House at Washington, at the initiative and on the invitation of President Taft, about two hundred laymen interested in the Young Men's Christian Association met to discuss its foreign work. The sessions were concluded in one day, and were followed by a dinner at which important speeches were also made. The room had been the scene of many other interesting assemblages—social, economic, and political—but never of a religious gathering of this character. The serenity and dignity of the time and place impressed every one present. It seemed as if the Young Men's Christian Association were starting out on a new career and under a new imprimatur. Essentially religious in its aim, it has become also a great enginery first of national and now of international social well-being. This was emphasized by the President in his address of welcome as host. He pointed out that we have a State Department and are anxious through that Department to communicate to every other nation a sympathetic feeling with respect to its moral as well as its physical improvement; yet there are limitations, and strict limitations, upon the Department which do not exist with regard to a body like the Young Men's Christian Association. The Conference was in charge of Dr. John R. Mott, and under his leadership did three things. First, it heard reports from workers in the foreign field as to present conditions and needs; second, it decided on a new policy for the future; third, it obtained the necessary financial strength for carrying out that policy. The testimony of experts from the Far East, in especial, afforded proof of the discernment shown in the selection of the Association's secretarial staff abroad. In addition there was testimony from speakers who had also spent years in the Far East—General Leonard Wood, Mr. R. S. Miller, and the eloquent Bishop Roots, whose diocese covers a large part of central China. With the exception of Dr. Roots, the Conference was restricted to laymen. It was decided to send workers and to meet the needs of other places than those already provided for by erecting and equipping about fifty new buildings; furthermore, to appeal for funds, not piecemeal, but to raise the entire cost, about a million five hundred thousand dollars. Pledges were received and announced at the meeting covering two-thirds of the amount. The new buildings are to be in the Philippines, Japan, Korea, China, India, Turkey, and Russia. They should be so many American "neighborhood settlements" offering object-lessons to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Japanese, Chinese, Turks, and other peoples of what we mean when we speak of American civilization and Christianity. In any case they should be the means of developing international and inter-racial friendships. The White House Conference marks a new era in the Association's history, first, because of the determination on a "wholesale" as opposed to a "retail" policy, and, second, because of the disclosure of unprecedentedly instant support. But the Conference was also notable because of its emphasis on Christian unity. The gathering was thus a sign of development of interdenominational as well as international friendship.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council of Congregational Churches, whose triennial meeting was held at Boston, October 10–20, presented numerous noteworthy features of interest. Especially prominent was the three days' commemoration of the centennial of the Board of Foreign Missions, reported last week. The chief uniting interest of these nearly fifty-nine hundred churches is more in their common missionary work than in their creeds. The ten days were mainly given to this, with constant insistence on greater efficiency. To promote this in the home field the Congregational Brotherhood, organized a few years ago by a group of young men in Chicago, and now including sixteen State and five hundred local brotherhoods, stood conspicuously forth. Its purpose, in co-operation with kindred organizations of other religious denominations, is an aggressive application of Christian principles to civic interests and social problems through the agency of the local church. As to the labor problem, it received from the Council a special commission. The programme of what the churches must stand for having been adopted as given by the Federal Council of Churches in December, 1908, the Brotherhood was formally requested to serve as an executive agency to carry it out, and an appropriation was made for expenses. The intentness of the Brotherhood on its aims was evidenced by its sixteen sessions. It furnished not the only indication of the week that the East must take lessons from the progressive West. Interdenominational co-operation on home missionary work, as advised by the Federal Council of Churches, was reported as making cheering progress, but with much more to be desired. An investigation by a joint committee of the Federal and the Congregational Council in Colorado, as a typical State, found 11.2 per cent of home missionary funds expended in small places having more than one church, while in four hundred and twenty-eight communities with a post-office there was no church. An extreme case was a town of three hundred people with six churches receiving $530 from the missionary treasury. The swelling tide of immigration brings a heavy volume of foreign missionary work to the very doors of our churches. "The Challenge of the Modern City" was discussed as our largest and most exacting problem. Close to this is that of an adequately trained ministry. It was stated that in all parts of the country poorly trained men find their way into the Congregational ministry from other denominations. For these, for others unfavorably situated for advancing growth, and for Sunday-school teachers, the establishment of correspondence courses, loan libraries, and institutes was recommended. The appointment of thoroughly trained men and women as directors of religious education in every large church, or over groups of churches, was also urged, and that colleges and theological seminaries must aim at utilizing their equipment in extension work in these lines of progress.

THE COUNCIL'S NEW DEPARTURE

In church assemblies of the Congregational type ecclesiastical business, to which more centralized denominations devote much time, is reduced to a minimum. During the few hours given to it in the ten days' meeting of the Council a new item of it was added by a forward step that met with strong opposition, rooted in the fundamental hostility of Congregationalism to the idea of a central authority superior to that of the local church. This has attended every step toward any collective organization of churches jealous for their individual autonomy. A century ago the formation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of local associations of churches was objected to as tending toward Episcopacy. Half a century ago the formation of a National Council was feared as tending toward Presbyterianism. This objection was urged against the present new departure, and failed by the narrow margin of twenty votes. The *motif* of the majority was greater efficiency of the missionary activities of the associated churches. These have long been carried on by independent societies under separate boards of management. It is now proposed to center the administration of their various interests in the National Council. A larger and livelier sense of the collective responsibility of the churches for the promotion of them, each and all, is hoped to result from this. Since large property interests are now vested in these societies severally—*e. g.*, in the Board of Foreign Missions five million dollars, half of it in foreign lands—the necessary preliminary step was taken in a resolution to incorporate the Council under a Connecticut charter. A corporate body of twenty-one members will thus be qualified to receive and hold all property conveyed to it, and to act for the Council *ad interim* "in all business matters not otherwise delegated or reserved." The next step was referred to the Committee on Polity. Thus begins a new chapter in the evolution of Congregationalism. The Council also gave by formal vote a new importance to its Moderator's office. Heretofore charged only with the duty of presiding at its meetings, he is now invested with the dignity and responsibility of a general leadership of the churches in lines of inspiration and service during his term of office. Such a ministry-at-large has been previously undertaken in response to calls for it by such men as Dr. A. H. Bradford and Dr. Washington Gladden. Equally well gifted for it is the newly chosen Moderator, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of Brooklyn, to whom as a part of his duty it is now assigned. Numerically Congregationalists now rank seventh in the list of our religious denominations, with a total of 731,172 members. Their reported gifts to benevolent objects amounted last year to $2,813,242, and their benevolent societies are unencumbered with debt. Further effort is to be made for their projected union with the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren.

THE FLOOD OF BIBLES

The newspapers have lately made note of the fact that amidst the flood of new books the Bible still stands forth as "the best seller." An experienced publisher once remarked, "Books are not bought; they are sold." This is pre-eminently true of the Bible. The American Bible Society's report figures up a total of 2,826,831 volumes, including entire Bibles, New Testaments, and smaller portions of Scripture, as issued during the year just ended, an advance upon the issues of the preceding year of 673,803 volumes. One reason for this great output, of which a very large portion have been sold, is that its field is the world. Besides the central press in New York are presses in Turkey, Syria, Siam, China, and Japan, co-operating in the supply for readers in nearly seventy languages and dialects. Another reason is the number of agents canvassing the world field, eight hundred in all, three-fourths of them in foreign lands. The third reason is the fact that the business is not carried on as a self-sustaining business. The expenditure of last year was offset by a return of less than one-third of it from sales, the balance being made good by benevolent gifts to the Society's treasury. In selling its Bibles "at cost," nothing is reckoned as cost except that of manufacturing the books; their preparation for the press and their marketing do not figure. Even so, a very large percentage of them is sold at half cost, and there is some free giving to poor applicants. The total number thus circulated during a century of active effort is immense—no less than 300,000,000 copies of the American and the British Society together, besides the output of many business houses, at higher prices. No other book has made any approach to such a record—the one book destined to flood the round world. The rise of Bible societies a century ago came close after the rise of missionary societies, home and foreign. Seed is not more needful for the farmer than the Bible in the tongue of the people is for the missionary. That China last year took of the American

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bible Society's issues 532,477 volumes more than the year before shows where the bulk of its output goes. The increasing demand calls for increasing means to meet it. Last year was noteworthy for large gifts—$500,000 from Mrs. Sage and $750,000 by bequest from Mr. John S. Kennedy, in addition to $500,000 raised by a special effort of myriads of smaller contributors.

"THE SOIL AS A BATTLE-GROUND"

Under this title the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Rothamsted, England, gives, in "Harper's Magazine" for October, the results of certain researches on the influence of bacteria upon the growth of plants, which bid fair to be epoch-making. For about half a century the study of the influence of bacteria upon animal life has been widely prosecuted by Pasteur and his successors, until the ravages due to those microscopic organisms that cause many of the "contagious" diseases in man and beast have been minimized or prevented. The next great advance was the demonstration that in the animal system there exist, not only "bad" bacteria whose activities cause or aggravate disease, but "beneficent" organisms that prey upon those which are harmful; and Metchnikoff, going a step farther, has demonstrated that by taking internally certain helpful bacilli, especially those which multiply in some sour milk, one can reinforce those resident in the human intestinal tract, or in the blood, until the mastery is gained over those that produce injurious fermentations or putrefactions, and, in some cases, thereby undoubtedly life may be prolonged. In the vegetable kingdom it has long been recognized that bacteria promote the generation of ammonia in soils, rendering the inert nitrogen of the air or in the humus available for the growth of plants. Our own National Department of Agriculture has brought experiment to a practical success, and the farmer can now purchase "nitrifying bacteria", which, mixed in the soil, will greatly increase his crops. But there the scientists have, until recently, halted. Were it possible not only to reinforce the beneficent microbes in the human body but also safely to employ internal antiseptics that paralyze or destroy the harmful intestinal bacteria, one might indeed prophesy a very great increase in longevity. Perhaps this will come! It occurred to the experimenters at Rothamsted that perhaps there exist similarly in the soil, not only the "good" microbes that can be reinforced at will, but "bad" organisms that, as in the human system, are at warfare with the benefactors. And this was demonstrated to be a fact. Perhaps, then, they thought, we can not only reinforce the helpful organisms by addition from without, but treat the soil with something that will kill or minimize the effect of those undesirable. Isolating the organisms and experimenting with them, it was soon found that various antiseptics, in liquid and in vapor form, will kill or paralyze the undesirable organisms, and hence, if applied to soils, materially increase their yield, even without a reinforcement of the army of their natural enemies, the ammonia-forming bacteria; and at length it was discovered that heat alone will answer every purpose. Partial sterilization of the soil by heat, while destroying some of the desirable bacteria, totally destroys those that prey upon them. Cans of earth from the same field heated to about the temperature of boiling water yield enormous growths of leaf and seed compared with identical samples unheated. Here is the sign-post that points to a most fascinating path of research. Perhaps some way will be found to apply this discovery practically. Experiment will not rest here, although it seems at first thought impossible to *heat* the soil over any large area; yet in greenhouses it might pay, where the area under cultivation is relatively small and the crop relatively very valuable. A lady of our acquaintance found it impossible to grow certain flowers in a pot; the seeds germinated, but the plants failed to mature. Thinking that there might be some worm or grub in the soil that attacked the seeds or the roots, and that heat might kill it, and as fresh soil was not easy to secure in the city, she put the pot in the oven and baked the contents. Afterwards there was no trouble when the seeds were again planted. She had unconsciously confirmed the Rothamsted experiment, destroying the harmful bacteria. Professor Hall, the writer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the article which is the subject of this review, concludes as follows, after admitting the difficulty of applying this remedy on a large scale: "Sooner or later, our trials will reach a cheap and practical issue. But if we do succeed, we shall have only added one more to the number of new discoveries which are as old as time: Virgil in his Georgics describes the advantages to be obtained by mixing the surface soil with weeds and rubbish and burning it gently, and the practice is still followed among the native cultivators in India. . . . We have before us the problem that confronted primitive man—we have to kill off the weeds to repress that savage beast, to encourage this kind . . . and all this work has to be done among an invisible population, of which the very existence was unsuspected but a generation ago."

THE WELLMAN BALLOON TRIP

The attempted trip across the Atlantic Ocean in a dirigible balloon, upon which Walter Wellman, with five companions (and a cat), set forth from Atlantic City at eight o'clock on the morning of October 15, came to an unsuccessful end at seven o'clock on the morning of October 18, four hundred miles off Cape Hatteras. The six voyagers (and the cat) were rescued from the unmanageable balloon by the Royal Mail steamship Trent. For thirty-six hours after the start the voyage progressed satisfactorily. In that time the air-ship reached a point half-way between Nantucket Island and Nova Scotia. Then, however, the wind shifted into the northwest and freshened, and drove the balloon off her course. Under such conditions the engines were entirely useless, and the crew could only do what lay in their power to keep their craft afloat in the air and trust to Providence. Early the next morning the wind shifted again, this time into the northeast, and the balloon was driven down along the Atlantic coast for twenty-four hours until it was sighted by the Trent. The steamer stood by while Mr. Wellman and his associates launched the lifeboat with which the balloon was equipped and succeeded in coming aboard. The dirigible and its crew were in the air seventy-one hours, in the course of which they traveled one thousand miles. During probably two-thirds of the time they were at the mercy of the winds. We must recognize the courage and daring of Mr. Wellman and his companions in setting out upon such an expedition. But for such an enterprise there are even more essential qualifications than courage and hardihood—foresight, for instance, prudence, and common sense. Nothing that any dirigible balloon had hitherto accomplished afforded any real basis for the hope that such a craft could make a voyage of three thousand miles across the open ocean. The America, the Wellman air-ship, had apparently never made even a single trial trip; and no flights of air-ships over the ocean which might supply data for prospective balloonists have, so far as we know, ever been made. The New York "Times," one of the newspapers which promoted and financed the enterprise, in an editorial after its unsuccessful ending, pointed out three obstacles to the success of the undertaking. The first was a device first used on the America, known as the equilibrator. It consisted of a long and heavy tail, like that of a kite, but made up chiefly of cylindrical cans of gasoline. It was supposed that this device would in some way steady and control the flight of the balloon. But in practice it was found that, as it leaped from wave to wave, it "threatened the entire destruction of the craft." The second obstacle lay in the nature of the gasoline engine, which is not yet so developed as to be a safe dependence for so long a flight. The third obstacle was the enormous gas-bag of the balloon, which made the dirigible a plaything for the gales of the Atlantic. All of these obstacles might, it seems to us, have been foreseen; and the unsuitability of a dirigible balloon with a long and cumbrous tail dangling in the water for a transoceanic voyage of three thousand miles could have been a matter not merely of conjecture, but of certainty. Mr. Wellman and his associates have doubtless secured material for many appearances upon lecture platforms. But we doubt very much if they have added anything of value to the sum of aeronautical knowledge, or have given any proof of the possibility of transoceanic aerial navigation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SENATOR DOLLIVER

In Senator Dolliver not merely the State of Iowa, but all the people of the United States, have lost one of the ablest, most efficient, and most sincerely patriotic public servants that we have seen in recent years in public life. It has been my good fortune to have been intimately associated with him for twenty years, and I feel a keen sense of personal loss in his death; but this sense of personal loss is entirely swallowed up in the sense of loss to the Nation. Senator Dolliver was not merely an absolutely honest public servant in the narrow and technical sense of the term; he was also a far-sighted and devoted worker in the real interests of all the people of the United States. His genuine loyalty to his party was of that healthy type which shows itself mainly in the resolute effort to make the party an efficient and useful servant of the public. He instinctively abhorred what was mean, petty, and base, and worked with a large devotion to the common weal.

One of his salient traits was the way in which he declined to permit himself to be diverted from a great purpose by minor considerations. One of the difficulties in getting good service in government, and perhaps especially at Washington, lies in the fact that most men grow to view their several offices as in themselves all-important, instead of being important solely from the standpoint of service to the public. Throughout our history there have been plenty of examples where Presidents and Cabinet officers, judges, Senators, and Congressmen, have each grown absorbed in exalting the so-called dignity and the privilege of his particular office, instead of remembering that the office is of use only in so far as it is efficient for the public good. Those men will often speak of the encroachments of the Executive, or the encroachments of Congress, without any regard to what the so-called encroachments really are. For example, it was of the utmost importance that under Abraham Lincoln the Presidency should grow as he made it grow. But under his successor, Andrew Johnson, it was equally important that Congress should control the President. There was no inconsistency in supporting the President in the one case and Congress in the other, simply because the essential thing in each case was the service to the public, and not the exaltation of the office. Senator Dolliver always realized this. When, for instance, the question of the ratification of a treaty with a foreign Power came up, he could be depended upon to vote on the matter purely from the standpoint of the interests of the Nation, instead of being led off into taking some action against the interests of the Nation, but in the fancied interest of the party to which he belonged. This may not seem an important matter to those not acquainted with the workings of our Government. But in reality it is most important, and it is highly characteristic of the kind of service which Senator Dolliver rendered.

Moreover, the Senator, in addition to being a singularly stanch and loyal friend, viewed matters with so large a sweep of vision that the interests of all parts of the country were the same in his eyes. On a question like the Panama Canal, for instance, it was absolutely certain that he would take the broad National view-point, simply because the question was one of National importance. He worked in every way for the betterment and uplifting of conditions at home. Yet he never forgot, as very many sincere and zealous reformers who think only of home conditions tend to forget, that, in addition to the interests within our own borders, there are certain interests outside our borders which affect all Americans—indirectly, it is true, but vitally—and as to which it is absolutely necessary that the American people, through their Government, should exercise wise forethought in preparation. Without such forethought and preparation, when the crisis arrives, there can be neither dignity nor effective action.

Senator Dolliver was a Republican of the school of Abraham Lincoln. He scorned to do injustice to the wealthy; he would have protected the rights of any rich man as quickly as those of any poor man; and yet he steadfastly strove to bring about conditions which should be in the interests of the plain people and should make this country an economic and industrial, no less than a political, democracy. He was a high-minded patriot and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public servant, and the whole country is poorer by his death.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE NEW NATIONALISM

The New Nationalism is simply a later stage in the development of a continually developing Nationalism. The relation between the States and the National Government was not settled once for all by the written Constitution, and could not be. The Constitution is not like the hoops of a barrel that hold the staves together. Hoops fitted for a barrel of thirteen staves would not serve for a barrel of forty-eight. It is like the bark of a tree that grows with the growth of the tree and expands with its expansion. Chief Justice Marshall, by his interpretation of the Constitution, did almost as much to make it what it is as did its original framers.

Says Joseph H. Choate, in his interesting address on Alexander Hamilton: [1]

> For the five years that preceded the adoption of the Federal Constitution the whole country was drifting surely and swiftly toward anarchy. The thirteen States, freed from foreign dominion, claimed, and began to exercise, each an independent sovereignty, levying duties against each other and in many ways interfering with each other's trade. European nations, finding that Congress had no power to protect American trade, proceeded to impose fatal restrictions upon it. They also refused to enter into treaties with the United States because they could not tell whether they were dealing with thirteen nations or with one. This only was sure, that Congress could carry no treaty into effect.

Mr. Choate adds: "'It is clear to me as A B C,' said Washington, who from his retirement at Mount Vernon watched the course of affairs with the utmost anxiety, 'that an extension of Federal powers would make us one of the most happy, wealthy, respectable, and powerful nations that ever inhabited the terrestrial globe. Without them we shall soon be everything that is directly the reverse.'" In the formation of the Constitution, despite the jealousy of some States and the fears of others, this extension of Federal powers was given to the Central Government, and by that gift the Nation was born. But it was never the intention of the founders that it should be always in its cradle; they intended that the Federal powers should grow with the growth of the Nation, that it might, as a Nation, become happy, wealthy, and respectable, because powerful.

The New Nationalism, initiated by Washington in his call for an "extension of Federal powers," was assailed by Calhoun nearly half a century later. Calhoun's contention may be here condensed into a sentence: The powers of the Federal Congress are enumerated powers; if it attempts to exercise any power not in the Constitution enumerated, it transcends its authority, and its act is null and void; and it is for the State which gave the authority to decide whether the authority has been exceeded. This was the doctrine of nullification. Not so, replied Chief Justice Marshall; it is for the Supreme Court of the United States to decide whether that authority has been exceeded. The States did not accept Mr. Calhoun's theory; they have, despite some strong opposition, accepted Chief Justice Marshall's theory. The creation of the Union of States constituted the first stage in the development of a New Nationalism; the rejection of nullification constituted the second stage in the development of that New Nationalism.

A quarter of a century later Jefferson Davis propounded the doctrine of secession. It was at once more logical and more radical than the doctrine of nullification. It was, in brief, this: The Union is a union of sovereign States; it is the very essence of this union that it is voluntary; if a State finds itself dissatisfied in the Union, it may withdraw; there is no power given to the Federal Government by the Constitution to forbid its withdrawal. Not so, replied Abraham Lincoln. This is an indestructible Union of indestructible States; the right of self-preservation is inherent in the Nation as in the individual. The defeat of secession and the triumph of Unionism as the result of the Civil War constituted the third important stage in the development of the New Nationalism.

Prior to the Civil War banking had been conducted by State banks and under State regulation. In 1862 Abraham

[1] "Abraham Lincoln and Other Addresses," pp. 105, 106.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lincoln proposed a new extension of Federal powers: "the organization of banking associations under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions," to which associations "the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury," which notes, "being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges." The recommendation was adopted by Congress; and, despite the opposition of special interests and the forebodings of the timid, was approved by the people. Our currency ceased to be a State, and became a National, currency. The creation by the Federal powers of this National currency constituted a fourth stage in the development of the New Nationalism.

Thomas Jefferson in 1806 declared that Congress had no Constitutional power to appropriate money from the Federal treasury for internal improvements, and proposed a Constitutional amendment giving such power. President Polk in 1846 vetoed a bill making such appropriations. "The Constitution has not," he said, "in my judgment, conferred upon the Federal Government the power to construct works of internal improvements within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose." At the same time Abraham Lincoln made what was perhaps his most notable speech as a Representative in Congress in favor of this "extension of the Federal powers," and the Republican party in its first convention in 1856 took in its platform the same ground. This power of the Federal Government is now so universally recognized by the Nation that probably most of the readers of this article did not know that it had ever been denied; but in fact its adoption and exercise constituted another stage in the development of the New Nationalism.

Not until 1873, nearly a century after the formation of the Constitution, was any attempt made in Congress to use the Federal powers granted to it over inter-State commerce to regulate the National railways. As late as 1883 President Arthur in his Message to Congress regarded the powers of Congress over the railways as a question requiring careful consideration. Not until 1887 was an Inter-State Commerce Commission constituted, and then with very scanty powers. Not until 1910 was power given to it to exercise a really efficient regulation. The extension of Federal powers over the highways of the Nation constitutes another stage in the New Nationalism.

The latest development of the New Nationalism is Conservation. Conservation is simply the doctrine that the Federal Government shall continue to retain the ownership, and therefore the power to control, the forest lands, mineral lands, and swamp lands, and the water power sites which now belong to it.

If the opponents of the New Nationalism in the successive stages of its development could have had their way, the Constitution would never have been accepted by the colonies, and the Federal Union would not have been formed.

If formed, each State would have been at liberty to decide whether laws enacted by the Federal Congress were Constitutional, and to refuse obedience if it disapproved their constitutionality.

If its disapproval had been overruled and any attempt had been made to enforce the law, it could have withdrawn from the Union and set up as an independent sovereignty on its own account.

Our currency would have been local and provincial, and in traveling through the United States the traveler would have had to purchase gold or a letter of credit, as in going to Europe.

Our rivers would have remained undredged and our harbors unimproved, except as individual States might attempt some improvements within their own boundaries, and our coast would have resembled that of San Domingo.

Our railways would have oscillated between a policy of cut-throat competition ruinous to the stockholders and of monopolistic combination ruinous to the shippers, and by the habit of giving special rates to favored shippers and favored localities would have built up monopolies from which the people would have been powerless to emancipate themselves.

All the arguments against the extension of Federal powers which we hear

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in political addresses and read in political journals, and all the fears of Federal centralization which are used to excite popular apprehension of the latest phase of the growing and therefore ever new Nationalism, are repetitions of the arguments employed and the fears expressed in every previous stage of National development from the days of George Washington to the present day. And the answer to them can be given almost in George Washington's words: It is clear to us as A B C that the successive extensions of Federal powers have made us one of the most happy, wealthy, respectable, and powerful nations that ever inhabited the terrestrial globe; and without them we should have been everything that is the direct reverse.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

TWO AMERICAN POETS

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. William Vaughn Moody, who both died last week, combined two kinds of reputation—popular and artistic. Both were widely known, and both were persons of real distinction. Mrs. Howe has gone in the ripeness of a beautiful old age; Mr. Moody at the moment when it seemed as if he might pass on to higher achievements. He had written much lyrical verse that was memorable; and of late years, in the field of the drama, had come face to face with some of the facts of the life of to-day in their most relentless aspects, and it seemed as if he had reached a point of higher vision in which lay the assurance of a greater power than he had yet shown.

It is not too much to say of Mrs. Howe that she was the most distinguished woman in America. The mere lapse of time does not bring wisdom or distinction; but Mrs. Howe turned time into opportunity, and had ripened with every decade. She was fortunately born, and the circumstances of her life conspired to give her wide opportunities. Her interests were manifold; and as youth lies in vitality of spirit, and vitality of spirit is nourished by the breadth and the keenness of one's interest in affairs, the secret of her vivacity and hopefulness is an open one. Dr. Holmes said of her on her seventieth birthday: "It is better to be seventy years young than to be forty years old." Mrs. Howe lived to be ninety-one years young; and it is probable that the tribute which touched her more closely than any other came at the end in the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted her when she received a degree from Smith College two weeks ago, and the audience rose to its feet as one person and sang together "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Her girlhood was spent in New York, her womanhood in Boston, supplemented by much travel and by association with a great number of men and women of generous enthusiasm and intellectual distinction. She married a distinguished physician who was also a distinguished philanthropist, and whose devotion to the education of the blind is one of the most beautiful chapters in the modern story of the opening doors into old prison houses. Returning to Boston from a long visit in Europe, Mrs. Howe found that city agitated by many currents of thought—Unitarianism, Transcendentalism, the rising tide of protest against slavery. Literature was represented by the most brilliant group of men that has yet appeared in the country; reform by orators of fiery eloquence; the religious movement by preachers as gentle and persuasive as Channing, as impetuous and radical as Parker. In all these movements she bore her part, and her interest was probably more intense in these various movements than in her activity as a writer. She wrote, as she lived, in various fields; always hopeful, generous, persuasive. She was one of the early converts to the woman's suffrage movement, and during her long life its most persuasive advocate.

Mrs. Howe was a great personage. She was one of the few survivors of the New England group of writers, and she will be remembered longest as a writer; for her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" has more of the quality of a great hymn than any other of the poems inspired in the North and South by the Civil War. Its reality, passion, and majesty of feeling are due to the fact that it sang itself into being. This is the story of its birth:

"The road was so filled with soldiers," she wrote, "that our return from the parade ground to the city was very tedious, and to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pass the time away we sang 'John Brown's Body.' Some of the marching regiments took it up, and it was passed along the road until the echoes reverberated for miles. My pastor asked me why I did not put the spirit of 'John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave' into some graceful and expressive words. I told him I had tried. One morning soon after that I awoke suddenly about daylight and the lines I wanted were running vaguely through my mind. I arose and wrote them down. They were published in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' and the editor named them 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic.'"

William Vaughn Moody had been a thorough student before he became a writer, and the mark of the scholar was on all his early work; and the quality of the scholar's mind, its ripeness, balance, and maturity, gave that work unusual substance. He was still a young man when he wrote "An Ode in Time of Hesitation;" a poem which instantly arrested attention because of its dignity of thought, its restrained feeling, and a certain eloquence of conviction. Much of his early work suggested the study rather than the open field, and there seemed to be danger that a poet of genuine gift might fall under the academic spell and attain perfection of form without freedom of spirit. The transition from the lyrical to the dramatic form evidenced a distinct growth in power. "The Masque of Judgment" and "The Fire-Bringer" were classical themes, and their treatment was not devoid of a certain stiffness and aloofness from life. But they were poems of high imaginative quality, and more than once they reached in single lines that elusive but very real harmony of thought and speech which is called the grand manner.

Mr. Moody was still, however, the dramatist of the closet, and those who valued his work thought of him as seeking companionship with the Greek dramatists rather than the fellowship of modern motives and aims. Then, to the astonishment of his friends and such of the public as had become interested in him, he wrote "The Great Divide," followed later by "The Faith-Healer." "The Great Divide" is known throughout the country as a strikingly effective and somewhat melodramatic play. That it could have been written by the man who wrote "The Fire-Bringer" showed a flexibility and a power of adaptation which some of Moody's friends regretted, but which to others seemed a transition stage to a more complete expression of his power. "The Great Divide" is almost crudely dramatic; it deals with human situations primitive in their nature, with passions of elemental force. Prometheus, typical hero in the struggle to make man free and to kindle the fire of human genius and action, was succeeded by an unconventional man of lawless passion and unscrupulous audacity; but, as the result of a discipline as searching as his offense had been great, without losing his elemental qualities, this frontiersman was subdued by love to the higher uses of character and life. Of such a writer it may be said that, however rare and striking his achievement, its supreme quality was its promise.

THE SPECTATOR

The People of Delaware
request your presence
at the Presentation of a
Silver Service
to the
U. S. S. Delaware

To receive an invitation from the people of a sovereign State with the shield of Delaware at the top was impressive. The Spectator had never seen battle-ship silver presented before; though he had seen the magnificent services on many of the vessels of the White Squadron. How does a State endow its naval namesake with centerpieces, salvers, punch-bowls, and coffee-urns? The answer promised to be interesting, and the Spectator gratefully accepted the invitation.

Delaware has the inestimable advantage, where battle-ships are concerned, of being on the water. A regrettable number of our States cannot welcome their allotted war-vessels except in imagination. They have to send their silver offering by express or though a committee only. But the little Diamond State, from the Lewes breakwater to Wilmington, lies along the ocean and the river, and can hospitably accommodate a whole fleet. She has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

already a record of five war-vessel namesakes, and so is rather accustomed to it. This time, however, her highest ambitions were gratified by having the biggest Dreadnought of the American navy named after her, and the enthusiasm of her people was something to see. For a week before the Delaware sailed majestically up and anchored at Deep Water Point, just below Wilmington, that city was in an eruptive fever of flags and banners, festoons of bunting, and emblazoned signs of "Welcome to Delaware!" Even the white-clad street vender of salt-water taffy had his high linen cap garlanded with red, white, and blue ribbon, and the post-card stores displayed special cards of the great Dreadnought in various positions, to the exclusion of every other subject. There may have been business transacted during the five days that the Delaware lay at anchor in the river, but to the Spectator the whole city seemed to have gone on one long, grand, sweet holiday, centering about the battle-ship.

The silver service was certainly one to be proud of. The designing of battle-ship silver is an art in itself, and in this case the advice and assistance of that well-known Delawarean artist Howard Pyle had added to the beauty of the result. One thing the Spectator noticed with interest—the size and weight of the pieces. The punch-bowl, for example, weighed seventy pounds, and the candelabra, salvers, etc., were in proportion. "We wanted no small pieces," explained one of the committee, "for we want this service to stay by the ship. We heard of one vessel that had two dozen salt-cellars as part of its service, and now the souvenir-hunters have left only two out of the twenty-four. No man or woman could get away with any of these pieces without being found out." And the Spectator, after "hefting" the gravy-boat, agreed with him.

All Delaware felt a proprietary interest in the silver, for all Delaware had given it. The little State appropriated a thousand dollars to begin with. Certain wealthy citizens came forward and offered to give the other ten thousand necessary. But the committee thought the service should be the gift of all, not of a few, so the subscription was opened throughout the State. One crippled old soldier in a small town, unable to move about, nevertheless gathered eight dollars from his neighbors and sent it in with his mite. A newsboy came into the committee's office and put down one cent on the secretary's desk. "I want to be on dis bunch of silver for the battle-ship," he announced, "and, say, I'm goin' to enlist when I git old enough." The seal of Delaware was on every piece. The fruits of Delaware—the peach predominant, of course—were part of each design. The apple-growers of Delaware offered to present fifty barrels of their finest fruit to the sailors of the battle-ship. The cigar manufacturers offered five thousand cigars for the men. The women went to work to make "comfort bags" for every jacky—nine hundred of them—containing thread, scissors, darning-cotton, and other needments. And for mascots, the State resolved to obtain the best pen of "blue hen's chickens" procurable in Delaware, of the true historic breed that accompanied the Delaware regiment in the Revolutionary War and gave them their famous nickname.

The big ship was in festal array on the day of the presentation. As the steamer bearing the invited guests came down the river every sailor was at his post in the line extending all around the vessel. The flags were flying, and on an immense table on the starboard quarter-deck, covered with an American flag as a table-cloth, shone the silver, resplendent in the warm October sunlight. As background to it, three fine portraits of the naval heroes of the Diamond State, Jones, McDonough, and Dupont, were arrayed with a stand of colors and a superbly embroidered silk State flag, a present from the Daughters of the Revolution. Every one of these separate gifts, of course, required a presentation speech. The Governor came first, presenting the silver service in the name of the State. The circle in which he stood was small, for every inch of available room on the vessel was crowded with the guests. Men climbed up on the openwork of the towers, girls in hobble

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

skirts toiled up the ladders and perched on the big guns. Never was a fighting-machine more transformed. After the Governor came an admiral, whose oration was the flower of the occasion; after the admiral a Congressman. The Spectator is sorry to say that the patience of the ship's goat became exhausted at this point, and it started to butt the Congressman at the very climax of his eloquence. A grinning sailor caught it just in time, and the unconscious dignitary never knew what he had escaped. But it made the Spectator nervous, and he was glad when the other speakers got through without any "butting in."

Every new war-ship has special features of its own, and after the speech-making, when the crowds explored the ship, the Spectator found many interesting things in this latest model of naval progress. The Delaware and her sister ship, the North Dakota, are equal to Great Britain's heaviest metal. Turbine engines and oil fuel, electric loading and firing of the big guns, skeleton towers and wireless stations, are all up to date. The guns carry seven miles, and the crew of the ship have a song, written by the surgeon, about their first target practice. The target was moored out at sea, the telescope was duly focused on it, the guns were aimed and fired—and, lo! there was no target left. So exact had been the shots that it was knocked into pieces at the first volley. No wonder that the surgeon burst into poetry about it!

The Spectator had gone with the classes to see the silver service presented. He went next day with the masses to see the presentation of the "blue hen's chickens," the comfort bags, the apples and cigars. Boats, small and large, were plying from every wharf, and yet thousands were unable to get to the Delaware, the crowds were so overwhelming. The Spectator, being on the same boat with the orator of the day, thought he had the inside track; but, although the captain ranged up alongside of the battle-ship, it was impossible to board her on account of the throngs already there, and the speech had to be left out of the programme. The sailors were all there—up in the towers, clinging like monkeys, and on every roof and rail. Boxes of cigars, barrels of apples, and heaps of comfort bags, each embroidered with a big, big "D," made the quarter-deck look like a general supply store. The blue hen's chickens, in coops in the background, pecked fiercely at any one who approached them. One by one the sailors came and filed by to receive their bags. There were negroes among them, and Japanese and Filipinos, but the vast majority were good-looking, clean-limbed young Americans of fine type, and they gave three tremendous cheers for the women of Delaware when the last bag had been handed out. Then they scattered and sat down all over the ship, to investigate their gifts. The Spectator came across a dozen of them, cross-legged, under the lee of a turret, playing Jack Horner, and diving happily with thumb and finger into their new bags to see what next they could find.

The housekeepers of the city were on board that morning. They came prepared to investigate Uncle Sam's way of doing things, and everywhere one could see them cornering the sailors and asking questions of them. Whether they always got correct information is doubtful, for one of them afterward was heard to refer to the instrument which records whether the vessel is on an even keel or not as "that lovely sun-dial in the captain's cabin." They thoroughly enjoyed the steam laundry and the cook's galley, and the hanging bags in which the sailors kept their wardrobes; and they were duly impressed with the fact that the portraits just presented and hung would have to be taken down whenever there was target practice, as otherwise they would be shaken to pieces. Only one picture remains always on the wall—the one painted on the steel partition of the mess-room by Mr. Reuterdahl when he spent a few days on the Delaware not long since, a possession greatly prized by the whole vessel.

Never, the officers said, had any battleships met a more enthusiastic State—classes, masses, and all. Never, cer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tainly, had any State enjoyed itself in a more whole-souled way. The next warship to receive a silver service, the Spectator understands, is the Idaho. But Delaware feels sorry for Idaho, for how can a State marooned among the Rockies get the fun that it ought to out of presenting a silver service?

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

THE assertion, so often made, that religion has ceased to interest men is refuted at every gathering of the great Christian Communions. It was refuted at Cincinnati, where more than three hundred laymen, including many men of distinction in the professions and in business, spent nearly three weeks, which no great corporation could have afforded to pay for, in discussing the spiritual interests of the world; for no narrower definition will cover the field traversed by the debates. It was refuted by the attendance of great audiences at all the general meetings held in Music Hall, which seats more than two thousand people. It was refuted by the deeply religious spirit, the keen sense of responsibility for the moral welfare, the enthusiasm with which every appeal to the missionary spirit was met. In such gatherings the interest of people at large is evoked, not by ecclesiastical questions or matters of church order and method, but by the attitude toward fundamental questions and the pressing needs of society. There was a noticeable absence at Cincinnati of those references to the Church as if it were an end in itself which used to be heard at Episcopal gatherings, and the presence of a devout and vital loyalty to the Church as the instrument of Christ for the healing of the diseases which afflict humanity.

It has been said that the Convention held in Richmond three years ago had a great vision, and there were many who feared that the Convention at Cincinnati would descend from the mountain. It did descend, not because the vision had faded, but because the vision had revealed a task, and the task was taken up resolutely in its light. It was, from beginning to end, a missionary convention to a degree which registered a revolutionary change. Those who have regarded the Episcopal Church as a church of inertia would have found it at Cincinnati a church in motion, no longer defending the faith behind ancient ramparts, but an army in the field eager for service. There has been a vast change from the time when the Episcopal Church, like all other churches except the Roman Catholic, regarded missions as a form of Church work, a department of Church activity, to these days when the Church has become in its very essence a great missionary enterprise. "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" has long been "considered as comprehending all persons who are members of the Church;" but now, for the first time, the Church itself has become a Committee of the Whole in daily session for the establishment of the Kingdom of God on the earth. In every serious debate the missionary interest was present, and the missionary activity of the Church was the background of every discussion. Its missionary organization was revised to secure broader representation and higher efficiency.

The regular sessions of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies were environed, so to speak, by meetings specially devoted to missions; the joint meetings of the two houses, of which there were nine, listened with deep interest to stories of work in all parts of the world; not formal statistics of the numbers brought into the Church, but moving accounts of human need and religious devotion, stirring appeals for help not in the interest of an organization but to succor humanity in the places where its spiritual poverty and moral misery are tragically

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

evident. The heroes of the Convention were the missionary bishops, men of exceptional vitality, vigor of judgment, and passionate devotion to the welfare of the people committed to their charge. If Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, and Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, were received on every occasion with eager enthusiasm, it was not only because both men embodied the Apostolic fervor, the Apostolic indifference to comfort and safety, the Apostolic breadth and greatness of vision, but because it was well known that both had stayed at their posts in imminent peril of health and life. Never for a moment did the Convention lose consciousness of its world-wide opportunity and responsiblity; never for a moment were the interests of the Church considered apart from the interests of humanity.

The idea of the Church as in its very nature a missionary organization has brought into the field an army of laymen and women, and their interest and activity were conspicuous on every side and on almost every occasion. This means the liberation of a great force which was formerly largely dormant. It is true that laymen have been prominent in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in this country from the beginning; but it has been only of late years that they have added to active support of the Church leadership in its life and work. The frequent allusions to the Edinburgh and Chicago Conferences, in which laymen of many churches played so prominent a part, as deep and refreshing springs of inspiration, brought out the growth of the laymen's initiative and sense of responsibility in the religious life of the world. That the Laymen's Missionary Movement has taken hold of the imagination of the Church and stirred its pulses was evident at the great meeting in Music Hall at which Mr. Marling was introduced as a Presbyterian and was received with spontaneous applause; but it was even more strikingly apparent in the large number of lay conferences and the wide range of responsibilities assumed by the laymen.

This liberation of a partially used force in the life of the Church is significant of a deeper desire for reality in the religious life, a keener sense of individual responsibility, a growing passion to put the Church in the forefront as a leader in the moral life of the Nation. The Episcopal Church has a long way to go before it makes itself an expression of the religious life of the Nation and casts out all narrow and sectarian ideas of its mission and methods, but it is moving in the direction of this catholic thought of its work and duty.

This feeling undoubtedly influenced many who helped make up the large vote for a change of name. Stripped of technicalities, it was a vote to drop the word Protestant from the title-page of the Prayer-Book, and it failed to carry by a single vote. At any earlier Convention this would have been a victory for what is called the Catholic party in the Church. It would be a mistake to interpret it as the triumph of a party. The debate was on a very high level of thought and spirit; it was penetrated by religious feeling. Only one speaker introduced the party note in a characterization of Protestantism which was a gross caricature, and he was met by a disapproval which was as chilling as a wall of ice. The large vote was due to the irenic temper of the discussion, to the feeling of many men that Protestant Episcopal is essentially a sectarian name, and to the desire to drop divisive terms and stand on the fundamental truths and facts of the Christian religion. The Catholic and Protestant elements in the Church—historical continuity and freedom and responsibility of the individual conscience, the historic creeds and sacraments and the "godly, sober, and righteous life" as the fruit and evidence of religion, balance and proportion between worship and work, between faith and works—are wrought into the fiber of the Episcopal Church, and neither can be lost without an abandonment of the Church idea. There is no final sanctity about a name, but a change of name needs an interpretation, and to-day such a change as was proposed would have been premature and probably disastrous. The country must understand first that discarding the word Protestant is rejecting a negative and divisive word and not casting out a group of permanent principles and forces; and before the Church can wisely adopt the great and sorely misused word Catholic it must interpret the word by the breadth of its thought,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the power of its devotion to the work of regenerating society, and the purity of its spirit and habit of service.

Throughout the Convention one felt an undercurrent of deep feeling for the unity of the Christian world; and this feeling, and the real attitude of the Convention towards its work, were expressed in a resolution as nobly expressed as it was nobly conceived; a movement inaugurated in a spirit of humility and confidence, not as an assertion of the leadership of a Church, but an expression of the growing desire of all Churches. It was offered in the House of Deputies by Dr. Manning, Chairman of the Committee on Church Unity and Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and was unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

> Your committee is of one mind. We believe that the time has now arrived when representatives of the whole family of Christ, led by the Holy Spirit, may be willing to come together for the consideration of questions of faith and order. We believe, further, that all Christian communions are in accord with us in our desire to lay aside self-will and to put on the mind which is in Jesus Christ, our Lord. We would heed this call of the Spirit of God in all lowliness and with singleness of purpose. We would place ourselves by the side of our fellow-Christians, looking not only on our own things, but also on the things of others, convinced that our one hope of mutual understanding is in taking personal counsel together in the spirit of love and forbearance. It is our conviction that such a conference for the purpose of study and discussion, without power to legislate or to adopt resolutions, is the next step toward unity.
>
> With grief for our aloofness in the past and for other faults of pride and self-sufficiency which make for schism, with loyalty to the truth as we see it and with respect for the convictions of those who differ from us, holding the belief that the beginnings of unity are to be found in the clear statement and full consideration of those things in which we differ, as well as of those things in which we are as one, we respectfully submit the following resolution:
>
> *Whereas*, There is to-day among all Christian people a growing desire for the fulfillment of our Lord's Prayer that all his disciples may be one, that the world may believe that God has sent him:
>
> *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint commission be appointed to bring about a conference for the consideration of questions touching faith and order, and that all Christian communions throughout the world which confess our Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour be asked to unite with us in arranging for and conducting such a conference. The commission shall consist of seven bishops appointed by the Chairman of the House of Bishops and seven Presbyters and seven laymen appointed by the President of the House of Deputies, and shall have power to add to its number and to fill any vacancies occurring before the next General Convention.

This report, drawn up, it is said, by a missionary bishop whose vision is as great as his task, goes straight to the heart of the disunion of Christendom by asking men of every communion who believe in Christ to come together and frankly define and discuss their differences of belief and of organization, in the confident hope that what Bishop Brent has aptly called "a synthesis of differences" will clear the air and bring Christians of all communions face to face. Years ago Dr. Philip Schaff said that the reunion of the divided followers of Christ had ceased to mean for him a united Protestantism, and had come to mean a reunited Christendom, in which the Roman, the Greek, the Anglican, the Episcopalian, the Protestant of every name, would become one family. This was a great vision of a Presbyterian scholar; it has long been in the heart of devout men in all churches; the action of the Cincinnati Convention may be the first practical step towards its realization. It commits no church, it provides for no action, it proposes no conference about the things on which men agree; it proposes a face-to-face statement of differences.

Cincinnati, Ohio. H. W. M.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MY PRISON STORY

BY NICHOLAS TCHAYKOVSKY

The first part of Mr. Tchaykovsky's story of his arrest, imprisonment, and acquittal in Russia, together with a note explanatory of the circumstances, will be found in The Outlook of last week, the issue of October 22.—THE EDITORS.

WHEN I was in New York in the spring of 1907, my attention was accidentally called to the experiments in the Western States with the dry farming system. It struck me at once as a timely innovation in modern agriculture suitable for the black soil of South Russia, and I made up my mind to investigate the subject at the earliest opportunity. Therefore, when I visited Denver, I made inquiries of competent people about the results of the system, collected literature and information, and brought it with me to Europe with the intention of working at it whenever I had time to spare. When I found myself in prison, with twenty-four hours in the day at my disposal, I thought this was the proper time to enter into the details of the dry farming system, and to make my countrymen acquainted with it. My first intention was to translate W. H. Campbell's "Manual of Scientific Soil Culture," but when I began to work I found that what was actually wanted was not a literal translation of this or any book, but an exposition of the system in such a popular form that it would reach the large mass of Russian agriculturists. So I started to carry this work out. It absorbed my attention to such an extent that at times I forgot the prison walls. I had something that was useful and really ingenious to offer to my countrymen even while shut up within four stone walls. That feeling of estrangement and isolation which naturally fills the mind of every one in my position vanished. I enjoyed the new knowledge I acquired, and imagined myself taking part in the actual work in the field among Russians who began to learn the new methods and to enjoy the final results. The applicability of the system to the South Russian black soil became more and more clear to me as I read some new Russian books on agriculture which I had never seen before. And later events showed that my presentiment did not fall far short of the truth. Although, according to prison regulations, prisoners are not allowed to publish any literary work of theirs until they are liberated, I succeeded in writing a book in popular style and in passing it through official hands, publishing it, and spreading it through the country with a very considerable success. It came about in this way.

On finishing the manuscript, I sent it to the Minister of Police asking that it be handed to my wife for publication. In a few days the manuscript was returned to me with the reply that, according to prison regulations, it was impossible. In a few weeks I was called up for an examination. Sitting at a table with a pile of papers referring to my case in front of me, I said to the examining officers:

"What trifling things occupy your attention here, gentlemen!"

"What do you mean?" said the Procurer.

"I mean that you are collecting a lot of useless documents against me," I replied. "While the country is being brought to the edge of starvation, and robberies are every day committed through extreme need, you are wasting the last resource of the nation by gathering piles of useless documents and keeping hundreds of people in prisons instead of letting them do useful work."

"What would you do yourself if you were in our position?" asked the Procurer, looking at me and expecting an outburst of political enthusiasm.

"I should certainly try to increase the productiveness of national labor," I answered. "For instance," I added, "I have a manuscript in my possession which shows you how to treble the productiveness of the Russian black soil, and you forbid me to publish it!"

The Procurer said, "What are the contents of that manuscript? You may write us a paper explaining exactly the nature

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of your work, and we shall see if it can be published. The refusal you received from the Minister of Police was merely a formal answer, according to the regulations."

The next day I made a summary and sent it to the Procurer, and in a week was informed that the Minister of the Interior had no objection to the publication of the manuscript.

THE NEW GULLIVER

A different fate attended my other work. I used the dry farming study as an occupation which I could follow at any time, but when I felt more inclined to creative work I undertook writing on other subjects, such as social reform. I intended to write out my present conception of social problems in the shape of a series of letters to my daughter, and, to make it pass the Procurer's censorship, I selected an allegorical form. I called it "The New Gulliver of the Twentieth Century," meaning by this imaginary picture of Gulliver the personification of the new social body which is actually growing among us. Such a subject required, of course, a criticism of existing things and an explanation of the changing state of affairs. Neither could pass the strict prison censorship, therefore I expressed my ideas about the former in the shape of five historical cartoons, the first of which represented a mighty centaur galloping at a wild pace towards a gold mountain shining in the rays of the setting sun. The centaur's route lay through a wild country along which were strewn different obstacles, sharp rocks, and deep ravines. While galloping forward the centaur is dragging a tremendous turtle, turned on her back, and working her flaps in the air in vain attempts to regain the ground. The turtle is attached to Gulliver by a thick iron and gold chain.

The front face of the centaur's double-faced head represents an American multi-millionaire, resembling Mr. Rockefeller. His eyes are fixed on the gold mountain, and the whole expression shows determination and tremendous energy; while the other face in the back of the centaur's head is something like Mr. Roosevelt, with an expression of perplexity and a little fear at the tremendous pace the centaur is going. The obstacles to the gold mountain bear such legends as "Famine," "Unemployment," "Epidemics," "Lock-outs," "Old Age," "Drunkenness." The more or less agitated faces of leaders of different social reform movements, such as Socialism, Trade Unionism, Co-operation, Feminism, Free Thought, Humanitarianism, are peeping from behind the flaps of the turtle, and a foot-note says that the centaur knew perfectly well the hardships of the turtle's position, but he is so determined to reach the gold mountain, in spite of all obstacles, that he thinks to himself in a light-hearted way, "Never mind; I am sure she will live until the gold mountain is reached; and as soon as I reach it I shall do without her.' The centaur had heard at the beginning of his journey that the shadow of Lord Shaftesbury was accustomed to wander along these places and smear the dangerous points from an oil-can which he carried, on which was inscribed, "Factory Laws and Board of Trade Statistics." But he miscalculated the time, as most idealists do, and what actually happened was that, when the sun began to set, the centaur, unperceiving, fell asleep, and his other face was by this time snoring hard while he slept the sleep of the just.

This first cartoon was passed by the censor. The second, extending the situation of the first, was also passed; but the third one, depicting the Middle Ages and their struggle of free towns with the barons, stuck in the Procurer's Augean stable, and no more allegorical cartoons were passed.

These cartoons were worked out afterwards and published in a Russian magazine as a series of articles, with the title "The New Gulliver of the Twentieth Century," without any hindrance by the ordinary censorship.

INTERDICTED CORRESPONDENCE

About a fortnight after my arrest, quite unexpectedly to myself, I received a letter from a lady, a casual acquaintance. I had met her some time previously and spent a few hours with her in conversation. She learned from a Russian newspaper about the arrest of some Tchaykovsky and his detention in the fortress, and wrote to inquire whether it was the Tchaykovsky whom she knew, and if so

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

offering either money or visits if necessary. This first news from the outside world showed me that my arrest was no more a secret from either my friends or relations, and the courage of the author of the letter certainly raised my spirits. In spite of the stone wall and the constant discipline, I felt that there was a real connecting link between myself and the outside world. As I learned afterwards, the lady suffered for her courage. She was searched and brought from the provinces to St. Petersburg for examination. I wrote immediately a polite reply to this letter and handed it to the governor, who informed me that prisoners were not allowed to correspond with any one but near relations, and I at once guessed that the delivery of the letter was a ruse. Fortunately, I did not betray any one by my reply. Later on I received at least one letter a week from my children in England. They usually took about three weeks for delivery, instead of three days, as in ordinary circumstances. When I complained to the Procurer of this delay, he said: "You see, we two assistant procurers have to examine daily from two to three hundred letters addressed to prisoners at different places, and we have to do the censorship of these letters besides our ordinary work, so you may understand the detention is sometimes inevitable."

Each letter was like a ray of sunlight for me, for sometimes I was without any news from home for a fortnight, three weeks, and even a month. In most of the letters there had been pressed flowers which my daughter had picked from her own garden, but the censor evidently thought that flowers were not suitable for a prison and threw them out, which made me write once, in replying to a letter of my daughter, that I perfectly understood that prison régime admits plenty of iron and stone but no flowers; and the Procurer passed that letter, evidently approving it.

I always thought that letters from outside would be turned over to me at the termination of my imprisonment, but I was very painfully disappointed when I heard on my release, in reply to my application for my letters, that, according to the prison regulations, all correspondence of the prisoners on their leaving the prison had to be burnt. The only explanation I could think of for such unnecessary cruelty was that the secret police hope to derive some information from the letters. In spite of all my efforts to obtain my correspondence, I did not succeed. After I was liberated I called at the office of the chief of police, and when I handed in my card the messenger said: "Oh, I remember that name; we had thousands of postal cards come for you," and he showed by a motion of his hands how they piled up. I learned afterwards that they were Easter cards from my friends. Of these I never received but three or four. The rest were burned.

FROM MINOR TO MAJOR

A month and a half after my arrest I received a notice from the governor of the prison that permission had been granted for Mrs. B. A. Tchaykovsky and P. N. Tchaykovsky to visit me. I could not believe this statement, and wrote to my daughter, "I do not understand this notice, for I cannot imagine that either my wife or my daughter can be in St. Petersburg, and I suspect there is some misunderstanding. Probably none of you are here, and I shall have to wait and wait before I can see you." It turned out, however, to be quite true that permission had been granted to my wife and my son, who had recently arrived in Russia. The first visit was arranged through two small open windows in opposite sides of a corridor in which an officer was placed. From the conversation I had with my wife I learned what was going on outside concerning me. I learned that my friends were much interested in my case and were anxious for my medical examination, since they had heard a rumor that my health was not good. I wrote to my daughter after that visit that I was now more than ever convinced that, under the circumstances, the best thing I could do was to re-establish myself in Russia, the meaning of this being that my presence in Russia, even in prison, was more useful than staying abroad. In fact, I understood that the connection between me and the outside world was much more real than I had imagined, and that my numerous friends in England and the United States not only remembered me but actually were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

willing to use me as a peg on which to hang their sympathies with the Russian cause. From that moment my prison life had constantly this bright ray. More than once, while thinking of my position and my connection with the outside world, while singing and humming to myself, I found the key often changing from minor to major, and the sad lyrical tune suddenly running into the majestic tones of an impressive symphony or the commanding notes of a march.

These musical exercises formed one of the consoling parts of my life.[1] After a day's work at my books, and at dusk before the electric lamp flashed out, I used to march up and down, pouring myself into some appropriate tune. No loud singing or whistling was permitted in the prison, but I was not singing for outsiders, I sang for myself. After an hour of such musical exercise I felt as if I had been present at a concert.

My next interview with my wife took place in different surroundings. Being near-sighted, she complained to the authorities that she could not see me through the windows, and insisted that she should have permission to see me in an ordinary room, in the presence of an officer if necessary; and after persistent applications she succeeded in obtaining the permission, and very soon I received her visit, and afterward my daughter's, in the governor's quarters, sitting side by side on an ordinary couch in his presence.[2] These interviews were very short, twenty minutes to half an hour at the most, but they brought me a great deal of consolation. They had to be carried on in the Russian language, and no allusions to my case or to current politics were allowed.

I felt from the beginning that my foreign connections and the circumstances under which I acted in favor of Russian liberty abroad were destined to play a most important part in the outcome. From the commencement I made up my mind that the only correct move in such a critical position was to fight the enemy on the open ground, and that open ground must be my activity abroad; so when I was called to the first examination I told the examiners that my case consisted of two parts. The first concerned my activities in Russia, and the second those while I was living abroad. I intended to make no secrets about the second part, as when I lived abroad I acted according to the laws of the country in which I was living; but as to my connections and places of living in Russia during the last few months I was bound to decline to give any information, because, having been absent from Russia for thirty years, I found on my return that all political struggle there was still carried on by clandestine means, and that in any answers I might give to those questions I would have either to tell untruths or to compromise somebody, and as I had no desire to do either I must simply decline to answer the questions.[1]

This line of defense eventually proved quite correct, and when the examiners proffered the accusation against me, at the first examination, that I had taken part in organizing the English Society of Friends of Russian Freedom in 1890, I said: "Yes, quite true; and I can tell you, moreover, that I have taken a very active part in renewing the Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom in the United States recently, and that the best elements of the American nation joined that Society, and that under their auspices I have lectured all over the United States, from Boston to Denver and from Washington to Madison, and met everywhere the same enthusiasm and expressions of deepest sympathy with the libertarian movement in Russia; and I was proud to take part in this work."

A similar accusation was proffered against me for taking part in organizing a Russian Free Press Fund in England and for issuing publications by means of it. I insisted that all that was done by this society was done openly, and all its publications were registered in the proper way and were distributed like any other productions in the literary world.

The examiners were very shy of that subject, and tried to screen themselves; but still there were allusions to the Friends of Russian Freedom in England and

[1] Mr. Tchaykovsky belongs to the same family as the distinguished composer of that name.—THE EDITORS.

[2] Mrs. Tchaykovsky had the advantage of belonging to the old Russian nobility, and her social position helped to secure trifling favors that were usually denied.—THE EDITORS.

[1] When in Russia one constantly hears: "The name Tchaykovsky is the synonym of honesty."—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the United States, attributing to them systematic agitation against the Russian Government and collecting funds for the Russian revolutionary movement. Both these statements I stoutly contradicted, saying that the English Society of Friends of Russian Freedom arose in 1889 as a direct protest against the brutalities in Yakutsk, and against the flogging of a political prisoner—Miss Sigidah—in Kara prison. This was felt at the time by the best of the British nation to be a violation of the humanitarian laws of the civilized world. The purpose of this society was to keep sympathizers with Russian freedom in England informed of all the events in Russia which were hidden from the ordinary press, and this society acted strictly within the limits of international law, never collecting funds for the support of Russian revolution, although it collected them several times in aid of the famine-stricken Russian people, and for the victims of political prosecutions, and for strikes, which were considered common calamities.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

Every two or three months the chief guard would come into my cell and say, "Please dress yourself; you have to go."

I knew what was meant; I had to go to the gendarmes' headquarters for examination. When I started to dress, the inevitable two guards would watch me very closely, expecting probably that in one of my pockets would be found some arms or explosives to be used at the time of examination against the superior officials. Such espionage naturally makes one nervous. Then there was the usual procedure of being led down to the iron gate of the prison, getting into the carriage surrounded by gendarmes, and driving to the gendarmes' headquarters.

On arrival there, if the examiners were not ready, I would be placed in the small prison cell in the basement of the building, which resembled a cage for a wild animal rather than a place for a human being, in which one had to spend hours and hours. Then one would be called upstairs to the presence of the examiners' commission, consisting of one gendarme officer and one assistant procurer. Sometimes other assistant procurers and gendarme officers attended. I remember the details of several investigations.

Two gendarme generals sitting on one side of the table and two Procurers on another face me. General conversation is going on. They wish to know as much as possible of my political views. As a pretext for that they suggest to me that, being a member of the Socialist Revolutionary party, I took part in organizing the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom in England and a Free Press Fund in London, and also took part in the recent revolutionary agitation while traveling in the eastern provinces of Russia. To the first accusation I answer that I could not be a member of the Socialist Revolutionary party eleven years before it had come into existence. The Procurer feels uneasy, and says it is quite true, it is a mistake.

When the second point is touched, I ask the investigators if they have any proofs that I have carried on such a terroristic agitation in the course of my travels on steamers and in railway carriages? They say these proofs will be forthcoming. And, further, in reply to the suggestion that I as a revolutionist must have carried on revolutionary agitation while traveling, I say, "Do you really think that every Revolutionist is always ready to mount a curbstone at any moment he has an opportunity and shout, '*Aux armes, citoyens!*'? I say the actual situation is like this—the wheel of history is turning, and those whom you call agitators resemble flies sitting on that wheel—they hum because the wheel is turning; the wheel is not turning because they hum, as you evidently think."

To this the general examiner exclaims warmly: "What are you talking about? The wheel of Russian history is being turned by the Jews!" This calls out laughter and the exclamation on my part: "There you have a specimen of veritable statesmanship!"

Then they want to draw me on to further conversation, and ask me my opinion of the breaking up of the second Duma.

I tell them that its breaking up was contrary to the expressed wishes of the people, and was a violation of the popular conscience.

Then the examiners ask me a close

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

question: "What would *you* do under those circumstances?" "Fulfill the programme sketched by the first Russian Duma in reply to the Throne speech, and do everything to increase productiveness of the people's labor," was my reply.

The result is a tableau—the generals sitting with open mouths!

Or another examination. I am called to be identified by five men whom I have never seen before, and after they have denied ever having seen me the Procurer tells me it was a mistake, to which I say: "It seems to me that up to now there have been nothing but mistakes in the course of my nine months in prison."

He asks me if I have any protest to make as to the mode of my imprisonment in the fortress. I reply that as a prison the fortress is quite tolerable, but I have something to say as to the conduct of my case by the Procurer. "What is that?" he asks.

I say, "You have kept me in prison nine months, and you have shown my photograph to everybody, and it follows that among the multitudes there are all sorts, and naturally there will be some ready to say anything you like to implicate me. In short, you appear to be waiting in hopes that something will crop up against me."

"Oh, no," said the Procurer; "you are mistaken in thinking we have no substantial accusation against you. You have lived a long time out of the country, and out of the circle of our observation, and therefore we have not the information *at hand*, but we are gathering evidence, and we find that your revolutionary friends do not know you are in our hands, and in their clandestine literature they call you 'comrade.'"

To this I reply that my being a comrade of all shades of Russian advanced public activity is nothing new, and if they want to satisfy themselves on this point they would require nine hours at the most and not nine months. This ended that examination.

I was once called before the examining officer and my address book produced, and I was asked if it were my book. I did not deny it, because it had been taken from my own pocket at the time of my arrest. I was then informed that, according to the information of the secret police, this book had been found at the military bureau of the Revolutionary party, and at the same time a scrap of paper had been found bearing my assumed name on it.

Another time when I was called up for examination I was confronted by an old merchant who was asked to identify me. He denied that he had ever seen me. "Then why is his address in your pocket-book?" they asked me.

I asked, "Whose address?" The address of such and such a furniture merchant, I was told. "Because I wanted furniture; I had the address of his shop."

"But you are a revolutionary," said the examining officer. "Why do you want furniture?"

"Do you think that even if I were a revolutionary I could live without furniture?" said I.

Then the man was discharged and a further series of questions put to me.

"This book of addresses does belong to you actually?"

I answered that I did not deny it, because it was taken from my pocket at the railway station at the time of my arrest.

"But," said they, "we have information that this book was found at the meeting-place of the military bureau of the Revolutionary party."

This speech naturally caused me great surprise. I told them that there must be some misunderstanding, as my book could not have been miraculously transferred from the envelope in which it was sealed up at the railway station to where they said it was found. It was evident to me that the packet had been opened for examination at the secret police headquarters, and the things had been lying side by side with the evidence of another case, and by accident or by malicious intention had been transferred to the wrong case. I appealed to the common sense of the officer, and said that in that way anybody could be accused of any crime. He himself could be accused of terroristic crime—throwing bombs, manufacturing explosives, etc.

He said, "Do not excite yourself. It may be a mistake; we shall make inquiries."

"Of course you must make inquiries,"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said I, "because it shows the absence of even the most elementary order and system in dealing with cases like this."

As it happened, I found afterwards that inquiries were made, and it was ascertained from the statement of one of the small officials of the secret police that he had really seen this book among the papers in my own case, and so the point of connecting me with the military bureau of the revolutionary party was dropped.

On the most important of all the examinations and identifications which I had to pass through I was called upon to be identified by a witness called Pateuk. He was a young man of fair complexion and the peculiar ashy prison color of skin. He was dressed in prison garb. The Procurer pointed to me and asked Pateuk, "Is this the same person about whom you spoke yesterday?" The man looked at me for a second and said, "Yes, it is."

Then I was ordered to retire from the room, with the remark that in a few minutes I would be called again. I had never seen the man, and the whole thing excited suspicion in me. When in a few minutes I was called back, the man was gone, and the Procurer explained to me that on the previous day the man had been called to another case and shown my photograph, in which he recognized an old man representing the central committee of the revolutionary party, whom he had seen twice about two years ago in 1906, in October and November, in St. Petersburg; once in the Electro-Technical Institute, where he had come to meet other organizers of the revolutionary party and to receive from them reports of their work, and on another occasion when the fighting men of the revolutionary party were called together at one of the lecture-rooms of the Lesgaft's High Courses in order to listen to the old man's address on the necessity of strengthening the terrorist activities in order to make the revolution a success—which meant, he explained, "the attack upon officers of the State and expropriating the belongings of the treasury."

To these accusations I said to the Procurer that I had never seen this man and had never been in the Electro-Technical Institute nor in Lesgaft's Courses in my life, and that there must be a mistake somewhere or else willful calumny. "But," said I, "I have something to say as to the mode of identification, which seems to me not to have been done correctly. The question put to the witness as to whether 'I was the same person of whom he had spoken yesterday' suggested the reply, and what traitor would not say 'Yes' when he feels that he is wanted to do so?"

This remark seemed to have some effect on both the examining officers. However, I was told by the Procurer that they expected me to produce more substantial proofs of my alibi on these occasions, as they had received information from abroad that at the end of 1906 I went to Russia.

THE TRIAL

At the time of the trial Pateuk was the only witness brought by the prosecution against me and my colleague, and evidently much importance was attached to his statement, and his examination by the court and the lawyers took considerable time. He acknowledged in the course of examination that it was not the first trial in which he had appeared as a witness, and that there were many cases yet to come in which he was to play the same part. Not satisfied with his previous statement, which he repeated, he went on to say that he knew that Tchaykovsky, while living abroad, organized in Russia a band of robbers whose specialty was to supply arms from abroad to Finland for the use of the revolutionaries. This statement was absolutely unwarranted, and even tended to destroy any confidence that could exist in the court as to his truthfulness. Moreover, the defense succeeded in producing to the court a witness, a lawyer who had acted as counsel for the accused in another trial in the military court in which Pateuk also appeared as a witness for the prosecution. That lawyer said that in the course of that trial it transpired that the secret police, in their reply to the inquiry of the examining officer, testified in writing "that Pateuk was a perjurer who had been condemned to death for murder and expropriation, and that his sentence had been commuted to hard labor, and that he had volunteered to appear in a series of crim-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inal cases as a witness for the prosecution in order that the time for his transportation might be delayed, as he feared being assassinated by the other prisoners whom he had previously betrayed. The secret police department had not wished him to stay any longer in St. Petersburg prisons, and considered him harmful." This statement was produced by the witness, and he was able to show an extract of the trial in which this evidence was given, and the court was bound to accept it. Pateuk as he appeared before the court was a slimy, tall, bent figure, with fettered legs, clad in black, and with his head drooped forward, throwing glittering and nervous glances from under his brows while vomiting calumnies right and left. It seemed to me that in the Russian revolution Pateuk well personified all the treachery, the calumny, and the venom of hatred that this period has produced.

When the preliminary stage of investigation was concluded, I was called to the headquarters of the gendarmerie and offered permission to read the papers which related to my case in presence of an officer, but was told not to read any other papers attached to the case, nor to copy any documents. Having done so, and satisfying myself that there was no genuine evidence against me, I petitioned the examining officers that the case should be completed by the evidence of several witnesses abroad as well as in Russia to prove by documentary evidence my alibis, also to obtain American newspapers containing reports of my speeches and lectures in the United States in 1906 and 1907. The reply was an unqualified refusal, and the case was closed and handed over to the high court. I was told that if I wished to present any documents or evidence I must do it directly to the court. What actually happened after was this: That, as a result of hard work during the ensuing four months, we succeeded in preparing very strong documentary evidence for the defense, by which the evidence of the above-named witness was absolutely refuted. I was able to prove an alibi for the dates on which my supposed crimes had been reported by the prosecution.

It is very characteristic of the Russian procedure that, although the court decided to call several witnesses from foreign countries, at the expense of the State, and the subpœnas were forwarded one and a half months before the trial, they were never received by the witnesses,[1] and before the trial was over the Minister of Justice, to whom the subpœnas had been handed for despatch abroad, returned them to the court, saying that he did not see his way to asking for these witnesses. In case of an adverse verdict, this would have formed a very strong point for appeal.

THE ACQUITTAL

The verdict of acquittal for me and the comparatively mild sentence of Madame Breshkovsky were inevitable under the circumstances, provided the court wished to treat the evidence on its own merits. This latter point was actually secured by the force of public opinion abroad.

As to the security of the bail, it should be said that four or five months before the trial I received a hint through a personal friend in high society that if I escaped before the trial nobody would be sorry, and the £5,000 bail would be used by the authorities "for the improvement of the prisons"! As I never meant to evade trial, and considered myself bound by my word of honor to my foreign friends to face it, I declined the bait; but after this hint I felt it to my advantage to face the music. After the long delay of two and a half years, the case was terminated by acquittal.

[1] Three of these subpœnas were for Americans, Messrs. J. B. Reynolds and J. M. Price and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.

(The End)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TENDENCIES IN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

BY DANIEL GRANT HERRING

This article is written at the suggestion of Mr. Francis C. Woodman, Head Master of Morristown School, who was himself a member of the Harvard Team from 1884–87. Visiting England to study Rugby football, Mr. Woodman called on the writer, a Princeton man now at Merton College, Oxford, and discussed the present situation in American football. Mr. Herring's chief desire is to see football in American colleges played in the spirit of a game, for the healthful recreation and enjoyment of the players. And he is further concerned to point out the admittedly dangerous features and urge that they be eliminated.—THE EDITORS.

AT present American football is not a game, but a campaign. It starts on the day after the "season" of one year is ended, and ends 364 days later when the whistle blows to end the final "big game" of the succeeding year. Note the likeness to an actual campaign. The advisory board is the War Office. The coaches are the officers of the General Staff. The captain and the quarter-back are the commanders in the field. The players are the soldiers, and have just as much freedom of individual action and enjoyment as have common soldiers. The army—I mean the team—goes into winter quarters and takes the field in the proper season. As drill incessant is the lot of the soldier, so is it of the Varsity football player. There are the usual auxiliaries, the sutlers and surgeons, and their helpers. The commissariat is at least as carefully looked after as is the case in actual warfare. The war correspondent is on the firing line, his "stories" are in the public prints. There are football "heroes" too, though I do not know whether ladies throng to kiss them. Over all is the Rules Committee, which, like the Hague Tribunal, makes due allowances in its laws for "scientific improvements." Lastly, as in war and in business, the American Nation at play is regardless of expense. The spirit which makes a campaign of what used to be a game is perhaps typically American. Therefore the average leader will be careless of inquiring whether that spirit is essential and justifiable. The present writer will be satisfied if this article sets the public, particularly the college public, to thinking on this question.

Not only the spirit of the game, but its very laws and the physical features permissible under those laws, are responsible for the striking approximation of this "most scientific of games" to modern scientific warfare. Mass play is bad enough, but the definition and regulation of "holding" are worse.[1] The general public very properly cries out against a game which allows twelve hundred pounds of rapidly moving bone and muscle to crash into another two hundred pounds of similar material for young surgical students. But the general public has not been taught to see the absurdity of regulations as to the number of persons who may walk up and down the side-lines, or as to what person may attend players with restorative drinks, etc. The American public credits itself with a sense of humor, which is nothing else than using common sense to make the best of things. When the deadly serious American public stops explaining that it is really a humorous public, and realizes in action its sense of humor, all the thousand and one petty regulations and exceptions devised by the rulers of our football destinies will vanish into thin air. Then in our colleges we shall play a football game, not have planned and executed for us a football campaign.

But public interest at the present moment is centered chiefly on the bad and dangerous features of the game itself, rather than on a discussion of the spirit of the game.

First, the features which are bad without being dangerous. The stock argument in support of American football is that it is the "most scientific game in the world." "Expert" opinion on a recent display of

[1] See Spalding's "Football Guide for 1906."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Canadian football was that "the game does not seem so highly developed as ours;" "the game was less spectacular and therefore less interesting" (than the American game); "it seems too unscientific." One "expert" went so far as to say that the openness of the Canadian game was a doubtful advantage, and "there does not seem to be enough stress laid on accurate play." The writer knows nothing about Canadian football, its advantages or disadvantages. But his deliberate opinion is that in American football far too much stress is laid on "scientific play." The "science" of American football has brought in its train a great many undesirable features. Obviously, a Varsity team cannot contain all or even a majority of the undergraduates of the university. But is it desirable that the type of football game chosen by the university should from its very nature exclude the vast majority of undergraduates? The common explanation of most injuries at American football is that the injured players were not properly trained or protected. Is it desirable (for admittedly our modern and "reformed" game makes it necessary) that the players of a game should be trained as carefully as ever were Roman gladiators or modern prize-fighters? To put the question on a lower basis, the mere question of winning: may not the attitude of mind begotten by this rigorous system of training so work upon the playing faculties as to neutralize the purely physical advantages gained? American thoroughness of preparation for games is proverbial and commendable. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." But there are limits, and in football we have overstepped them.

The dangerous features of the game are at present discussed everywhere. Even the strongest and sturdiest players are seriously and permanently injured. Men picked out of the university for skill, speed, and strength are subjected to a system of special training that normally makes them more skillful, speedier, and stronger. Even then the rules of the game permit such combinations of four or five or six or seven repeatedly to be directed against one, as frequently to overwhelm and crush by sheer weight of numbers and brute strength. Any Varsity line-man can tell you that there are numerous clever and "scientific" ways of stopping a plunge through center or a mass on tackle. Any Varsity back can tell you that there are numerous uses for knees against jaws in making a plunge through center or a mass on tackle, that a man who has thrown himself under such a play must expect to have several men planting their cleats on his neck or on his ribs or on his outstretched arms or legs, as the mass of bone and muscle struggles on to gain an extra yard or foot or inch. The metaphor of the human battering-ram is unhappily only too familiar. Doubtless such play inculcates in the players a certain nimbleness of wit. But thinking quickly in an emergency can possibly be learned without exposure to the physical danger which is the concomitant of mass play under the present rules. And, unfortunately, there is a danger other than physical. The moral element is to be considered. Cleverness, quick thinking, nimbleness of wit, is liable to degenerate, and often does, into mere low cunning on the field and in the coaches' council. American football is not only a contest of wits between players, in which the best field tactics win. It is almost always a struggle of coaches on the side-lines, the generals out of the battle, whose strategy has perfected a series of plays whereby irresistible mass at a given moment and place crushes all opposition.

Such being the present state of football in our universities, what is the remedy? The Rules Committee, as constituted at present, will not, or at least does not, meet the situation intelligently. The men who compose that Committee are men schooled in the old game, unable to free themselves from the entangling meshes of their own "reforms" which do not reform, from "improvements" which do not improve. Such as it is, the game is their game, they are the fathers. They have accepted congratulations on the cleverness of their offspring; they must now accept responsibility for that child's past misdeeds and the alarming tendencies it shows for the future. It is possible still to suggest changes which, while keeping the forms of the old game, might obviate some of its dangers. Mass plays must go, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with them interference, whatever else remains. No half-way measure will be acceptable to the public. Personally, the writer would like to see two extra backs added to the four at present, the total number of players remaining the same. If mass plays and interference are to be abolished, there can be no logical reason for keeping the position of guard. The guards' chief duties are to make openings and to stop center plunges. In a game so changed the slowest man on the field would be a fast tackle; for, with the abolition of interference and mass play, a bulky center would not be required. The tackles' chief duty would be no longer to "smash interference," so the bullock type would disappear. The taller, faster, brainy type of line-man would prevail. If some distance, such as twenty-five yards, had to be gained in three downs without interference, an open formation like the English Rugby three-quarter line would be necessary. Kicking would be more frequent, passing would develop into an art, and the ball would travel up and down the field much oftener. These suggestions are made very roughly, and the details have not been worked out. After all, the suggestions differ from the tinkering reforms of the Rules Committee only in being very much more radical. They are not much more than half-way measures, of which Americans are notoriously not fond. Why not take our medicine, even if it be bitter, since we are convinced of our disease?

There is a game which contains scarcely any of the objectionable features of our present game and many admirable features which our game does not possess. I mean English Rugby. I quote the following from an essentially sane, common-sense editorial in the "Daily Princetonian:"

> Blindly to champion either the American or the English type without having the points in favor of the other is merely to "talk in large German circles." . . . Rugby is more safe than our present game: the testimony . . . of men who have played both is that Rugby is much more enjoyable; . . . it is equally demanding of skill, ingenuity, and endurance; . . . lastly, its very nature obviates many of the chances for "muckerism" which our game with its close formations makes possible. *Do we so warmly support our game because we are afraid to see another, even if superior, take its place?* . . . The English game has warm supporters here; it would probably have many more if it were thoroughly understood.

Exactly, and it can be thoroughly understood only by means of a series of exhibition games played by two good English teams in the principal cities and university towns of the United States. The writer is trying to organize two such teams from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with a certain proportion of navy and army officers, as many as can obtain leave. The English Rugby Union has its hands full at the present time organizing a team to tour South Africa. But plenty of men have signified their willingness to go, if they are invited by some competent body in America—if not by the Rules Committee, then by some one or two or more American universities. If American college men see real Rugby played by skillful players, not once only, but twice or thrice, so that some idea of its tactical as well as its merely spectacular features may be gained, the old game will have to fight hard for its existence, and will be forced to purify itself in order to be saved. The writer would like to see the colleges take up Rugby and give it a fair trial. If found wanting, it can be laid aside. But some of its features will most certainly be retained.

The adoption of Rugby, wholly or in part, may seem a radical departure, possibly, from the present. Really it is a conservative step. History, even the comparatively short history of football, teaches us that there are very few new things. A return to Rugby is only a turning to that which has worn well. A game very similar was wearing well in the United States until false prophets led the Nation astray and the idol of Interference was set in a high place. As usual, the high priests have made their false religion ridiculous in the eyes of the people. Out of the inevitable controversy may come a return to a more rational belief. Is it too much to hope that very soon in American colleges we shall play a game of football which shall measure up to all the standards of a gentleman's game?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A MODERN DEERSLAYER

BY GEORGE GLADDEN

THROUGH the wonderful October forest the old guide had led the way along a trail almost obliterated by a rustling, many-colored carpet of fallen foliage. Where the trail merged gently into a narrow, grass-grown aisle (a bit of long unused wood road), flanked on one side by patches of second-growth spruce and on the other by towering hemlocks and pines, he had halted.

"This is as good a place as any," he had said, in a voice hardly above a whisper. "You stay right here till I come back, which may not be for a couple of hours. But you jest sit mighty still, and look sharp, and listen sharp, too, every minute; for these fellers has mighty fine eyes, and if they see you fust, they jest natchally vanish like a shadder."

Then he had crept away as quietly as the rustling leaves would permit, and had disappeared in the forest. For this was to be a "drive" hunt for deer, wherein the "driver" makes a wide detour, and then, usually imitating the baying of a hound, works slowly toward the "watcher," who is stationed at a point near which a deer that is "jumped" in this way (and therefore not likely to be much frightened) is apt to pass while retreating by certain known runways to another part of the forest.

Comfortably disposed on a moss-upholstered log, close by its brown and weather-beaten stump, the Watcher realized that there would be no lack of occupation for his eyes and ears, no matter what success might attend Uncle Myron's bogus hounding. For this was the famous Adirondack forest in the very height of its autumn glory—a veritable riot of scarlet and gold, of orange and ochers, crimson and greens, flecking or screening or throwing into bold relief the dark, corrugated trunks of the maples, the soft gray of the beeches, and the satiny white and yellow of the birches, while overhead the gorgeous canopy wove and interwove on the background of a turquoise October sky which seemed strangely near the waving tree-tops.

A puff of wind, and the tree trunks are dimmed by a dense, kaleidoscopic whirl of falling leaves, and the spruces are transformed into the gayest of Christmas trees by the hundreds of red and yellow sparks resting softly in their dark-green masses. What man-made pyrotechnics could equal this dazzling color-shower of nature?

How marked, too, is the difference between the spirit of the deciduous trees and that of the evergreens! Up there among the tops of the maples and beeches are the first violins and "Anitra;" while faintly from the swaying pines and hemlocks still farther aloft, and repeated more distinctly from the drooping draperies of the spruces, come the sighing crescendos and diminuendos of the violas and 'cellos—the ceaseless beginning of whispered mysteries, with the development of each lost in the beginning of another. The furtive billowing of the dense, almost opaque arras of spruce suggests concealed conspirators with drawn rapiers.

A flash of white shines through the spruce copse close by the wood road about thirty yards away. It may be the white throat or the whiter tail of a deer. The Watcher slips gently from his seat and crouches against the stump, which is in line between him and the copse where the flash appeared. The barrel of his Savage rises slowly, the "safety" slips back noiselessly, and the rifle is ready. Remember, now, the broadside shoulder shot, if possible.

Another flash, this time tinged with blue. Then another, with more blue—a bluish-white streak, passing from one spruce to the next. The rifle barrel is lowered, the "safety" slides forward, and the Watcher slips back to his seat, to wait for the next movement of the skulking blue jay.

He hasn't long to wait, for soon the inquisitive prowler flashes into the farther side of a spruce hardly ten steps away, and then, determined to solve the mystery of the motionless figure on the log, works his way through the tree and perches

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on a dead limb, his fine blue and white plumage boldly outlined on the dark-green background. The slightest movement now would cause a precipitate retreat and the harsh cries of "Thief! Thief!" with which the jay announces his opinion of an intruder upon his domains. But the Watcher doesn't stir. The jay peers and attitudinizes, cocking his head on one side and then on the other; and finally, unable longer to control his consuming curiosity, flits directly to a stump within two or three paces of the Watcher. A single swift glance is enough, and with a flirt of his tail the bird is gone as swiftly as he has come, and as silently. His curiosity is satisfied, and if he has his suspicions, he keeps them to himself—which is the way of jays when they are not startled or angry.

It has been no new experience for the Watcher, who has been investigated by blue jays more than once before, and by other kinds of birds and animals as well—experiences which can be enjoyed by anybody who will sit still and let the woods creatures gratify their curiosity and express their natural friendliness. Yet it has quickened his pulses, and has caused him for the moment to forget all about that crippling shoulder shot.

"Ow! Ow-oo-oo! Ow-oo!"—faint and far away, borne on the same breeze which brings another deluge of color from the swaying trees. That is Uncle Myron, playing hound. Probably it means that he has struck a trail, and perhaps he is working this way. The Watcher knocks the ashes out of his pipe and renews his careful scrutiny of the forest as far as his eyesight will penetrate, making mental note of the appearance and arrangement of the tree trunks, stumps, logs, foliage masses near the ground, and light-and-shade effects. For though the wood road is part of a runway, and the deer may turn directly into it, and so appear in plain sight, the animal is quite as likely to slip quietly by on one side or the other and strike into the swamp guarded by the hemlocks and pines. A fleeting glimpse of a shadowy something or a flirt of a white tail far away among the tree trunks may be the only signal the Watcher will have—

Hello! There's the white-breasted nuthatch. No; it's his smaller cousin, the red-breasted, and one of the few members of the species the Watcher has seen; yet the bird is easily distinguished from its relative by its red breast and the characteristic white line through the eye, as well as by its shorter tail and its more nervous and fussy manner. But it has the same topsy-turvy habits, and the same curiosity, too, which characterize its relative, for here comes this fellow headlong down a pine tree a few steps away, peering and pausing, pausing and peering with its little beady eyes straight into the face of the Watcher, and uttering the familiar "part-part" of the white-breast, except that the note is pitched a little higher. The Watcher having been warned not to misbehave himself, away goes Master Nuthatch to another pine, then to a spruce, then to a pine, and so on until he disappears; for in its preference for the conifers this bird also differs from the other nuthatch, which sticks pretty closely to the deciduous trees.

Meanwhile Uncle Myron's bogus baying doesn't seem to be getting any nearer; in fact, sometimes it has been so faint as to be hardly audible. But perhaps he is following a trail along the farther side of a certain pond away over there in the forest, and hopes the deer will turn this way.

Well! Can it be possible? Yes; that certainly is a white-throated sparrow in the underbrush, and *singing*, too, at this season—not an unheard-of thing, to be sure, but uncommon, and therefore the more interesting. As usual at this time of the year, the little minstrel is abbreviating his full springtime ditty, and is giving only a few of the notes of the upward phrase; yet they have the same tremolo effect, the same half-hopeful, half-wistful quality, expressed by the complete song. And what a wonderful little aria it is! There is nothing else quite like it in the woods in its appealing plaintiveness. Even that much greater artist the hermit thrush—

There is a scurry among the leaves, a snapping of twigs, and a red squirrel bounces on to the end of the log on which the Watcher is seated. Up he comes instantly upon his haunches, showing his fine white shirt-front, with his little paws

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crossed daintily thereon, and gazes impudently at the gray slouch hat and the tan hunting coat hardly twenty feet away.

"Now, who on earth are you, and what are you doing around here, anyhow?" asks Master Red, as plainly as words could have said it.

"It's well for you I have another matter on hand, or you might find out what I think of your sort, my young friend," mutters the Watcher. "How many birds' nests have you robbed this year, you red rascal?"

"Ow! Ow! Ow-o-o-o! Ow!" much nearer than before; and then—*Crack!* That is Uncle Myron's old .38–.55 rifle, apparently about a quarter of a mile away, perhaps less. The squirrel hurtles off the log instanter, as the Watcher turns his head quickly and again peers into the forest. But the minutes pass and there is no movement, far or near, among the tree trunks; and then, with another flurry of leaves, back comes the red, and the Watcher can see, out of the corner of his eye, that the impudent little chap is again cocked up on the end of the log, surveying him. For several minutes the temptation is resisted, and then the Watcher yields and turns his head slowly. Instantly the red crouches and begins to fidget. Then a scramble, and he is a foot nearer; another, and he has advanced two feet more; another and another, and now he is within arm's reach.

What a bundle of quivering nerves and tense little springs, ready for instant release, he is! How his little lungs work—twice as fast as the ticking of a watch; and how his eyes snap, with curiosity and excitement, rather than anger!

A heavily gloved hand moves ever so slowly along the log toward the crouching, palpitating little creature; but the red stands his ground, his black nose wriggling and his tail jerking convulsively. Within a foot or so of the red the hand pauses, and the Watcher steadies himself for a movement which must be quicker than the taut little muscles can produce, when—

"Hello-o-o!"

It is Uncle Myron's voice, very near at hand. The Watcher's involuntary start puts an end to his squirrel-catching project, for with it Master Red has bounded off the log and sped up a tree, like a red-fire ball from a Roman candle.

"Hello!" calls the Watcher.

"Come over here," from Uncle Myron.

And as the Watcher retreats down the wood road he is followed by running fire of mirth and ridicule and defiance from Master Red, who declares plainly that he knew perfectly well what it was all about, and was never in the slightest danger of being caught by any such clumsy foe.

At the base of a big maple stood Uncle Myron. There was a questioning expression on his bronzed face as the Watcher came up.

"Did you see anything?" he demanded.

"No"—somewhat guiltily.

"Hear anything?"

"No, except your shot—if it was yours."

"Well, look here." The old guide pointed at some soft, bare earth at the base of the tree, and there, undoubtedly, was the print of a small hoof. "See where he come?" continued the hunter, as he took a few steps and pointed to the newly overturned leaves, with here and there the faint impression of fresh hoof-prints. "It was an almighty nice little buck," he continued. "And you didn't see nor hear him?"

"No. But how do you know it was a buck? Were you close to him?"

"No; I was never nearer than thirty or forty rod, I should say; and I didn't see him plain any of the time. I jest took a long-range snap-shot at him to make him hurry up, and as a signal to you to look out, for he was comin' right in this direction from the time I jumped him. But I could see he was a pretty good-sized deer; and the track shows he was a buck, because his hoof is blunt and more heart-shaped than a doe's, which is narrower and more pointed. Why, he come by within ten or fifteen rod of you!"

"Could I have seen him if I had been looking right this way when he passed?"

Uncle Myron stepped down to the spruce copse at the edge of the wood road. "You was sittin' on the log right against the stump, wasn't you?" he called back. The Watcher nodded. The guide glanced back and forth several times, and then returned slowly.

"Well, you might have seen him if you

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had been lookin' very sharp and he'd happened to pass by some hole in them spruce boughs jest as you was lookin' at it," he replied. "But when he come up over this ridge back yonder a little, them spruces was right in line between you and him, and so they was when he got along here. But if he had come five rod nearer, you'd been bound to see him, unless you was lookin' *square* the other way."

The old hunter stood his rifle up against a tree and slowly filled his pipe, while the expression of disappointment upon his face deepened, as he glanced again in the direction of the spruces and the Watcher's station. He lighted his pipe carefully, picked up his rifle, and turned away, saying:

"Well, come on; we must be gittin' to camp." And then, half to himself, as he turned into the trail:

"Certainly was hard luck; to come so close without bein' seen. Al-mighty nice little buck, too. Hard luck."

But somehow, to the Watcher it didn't seem to matter greatly, though he didn't say so to Uncle Myron.

MACKENZIE KING AND CANADIAN LABOR TROUBLES

BY ELMER E. FERRIS

ABOUT the middle of November, 1906, the people of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, awoke to the fact that a severe winter was upon them and that they were short of coal. Most of this province is composed of unwooded prairie. Their principal fuel supply was from the coal mines at Lethbridge, which, being located in the neighboring province of Alberta, were comparatively easy of access, and had hitherto supplied them as trade demanded. But at this time the coal-miners were out on a strike which had continued for eight months and offered no immediate prospect of settlement.

Winter storms set in early. The weather was unusually cold. The merchants ran short of coal and were unable to get fresh supplies. The situation soon became critical. The cities began to appeal to the provincial authorities at Regina, who prepared and sent a circular letter of inquiry throughout the province, the replies to which disclosed an alarming state of affairs. The whole province was threatened with a coal famine, and, to add to the danger, blizzards were beginning to rage and railway traffic was frequently blockaded. At some points farmers were driving thirty to forty miles for coal and returning empty-handed. In some towns schools were closed and families gathered at central houses, having pooled their meager coal supply. Reports began to come in of people perishing for lack of fuel out in prairie homes. An insistent demand arose that the provincial authorities take some drastic action at once.

Meanwhile the Dominion Government at Ottawa had not remained in ignorance of the situation. Through the Alberta correspondents of the "Labour Gazette"—a monthly publication issued by the Department of Labor—the Minister of Labor had been advised of the progress of the strike. The situation, however, had not threatened to become serious until late in October, at which time the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, telegraphed the Minister as follows:

"Serious conditions bound to result if Lethbridge and Crow's Nest mines not speedily opened. Coal famine will mean terrible suffering. Cannot your department intervene?"

The Minister of Labor, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, telegraphed at once to each party to the dispute at Lethbridge, tendering the friendly offices of the Government with a view to effecting a settlement under the Conciliation Act.

This Act was one passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1900. It was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

practically the first Canadian legislation looking to governmental settlement of industrial troubles. It provided, in substance, that where a dispute existed between an employer and employees the Minister of Labor might (*a*) inquire into the matter; (*b*) take steps to bring the parties together; (*c*) if advisable, appoint a conciliator; (*d*) upon application of both parties, appoint arbitrators. The duties of the conciliator were to allay distrust, remove causes of friction, promote good feeling, and encourage settlement. There were no compulsory features to the Act, although it practically compelled the parties to listen to a mediator who came clothed with the prestige of the Dominion Government and to whom they must either disclose their case or virtually admit themselves to be in the wrong. It was this Act which was in effect when the Minister sent his message to Lethbridge.

The parties responded at once, but neither of them desired intervention, each intimating that the blame rested upon the other. The urgency of the case, however, determined the Minister to take action. The Deputy Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, to whom such missions were usually intrusted, was just then absent from Ottawa upon other business, but immediately after his return he was despatched to the scene of trouble, arriving at Lethbridge on November 22. He at once interviewed the parties, and, with a view of securing their voluntary co-operation, he offered himself as conciliator under the Act, and was accepted by them.

He found the situation a typical one. The employing company—the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company—had always been accustomed to meet its men individually or through a committee of its own employees. The men had joined the United Mine Workers of America, and had attempted to meet the company through representatives of that organization and discuss certain grievances. They desired, among other things, an eight-hour-a-day schedule for underground work, certain increases in wages, and a recognition of the union.

The company had refused to meet a committee of the organization. The men struck. Subsequently a committee of the striking workmen sent a written communication to the company offering to arbitrate. The company replied, offering work to their former employees, but stating that "never having had an opportunity of discussing with our employees any grievances they may have, we have nothing to arbitrate." Both sides then settled back for a prolonged siege. The continuance of the strike, with its consequent hardships and losses to both sides, had promoted the usual ugly feeling of resentment and doggedness. Such was the condition of things when Mackenzie King arrived upon the scene.

The history of recent Canadian labor legislation and its resulting operations is largely biographical of W. L. Mackenzie King. It might be well to pause here and get better acquainted with him. At the age of thirty-five he is a member of the Privy Council and Dominion Minister of Labor, and is rapidly becoming one of the most forceful and interesting figures in Canadian public life. He is well equipped both by nature and education for his work. He was born in the province of Ontario in 1874; graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895, winning in 1893 the Blake scholarship in Arts and Laws. He was a serious and thorough student, and especially interested in economic and sociological branches. He was Fellow in Political Economy at the University of Chicago, 1896–7; Fellow at Harvard, 1897–1900; appointed instructor in political economy at Harvard in 1900, but during that year he was called back to Canada and appointed Deputy Minister of Labor and editor of the "Labour Gazette." He held this position for eight years. When he entered upon the duties of this office, at the age of twenty-six, the Canadian Department of Labor had but recently been organized. The modern industrial development of Canada was getting fairly under way. The man and the opportunity proved to be singularly fitted. He was ambitious, eager, industrious. By employing scientific methods in collecting and compiling data and preparing reports, he soon gave the "Labour Gazette" a standing among labor journals. His departmental reports, while largely statistical and made up of sober recital, are also characterized by a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

certain scholarly and literary finish that adds to their interest. His chief work has been the settlement of industrial disputes, in which he has been almost uniformly successful. He is a combination of the scholar and the "mixer," at home among men as well as among books. In recognition of his ability along this line, he has often been selected as Government representative to adjust matters international in their scope. He was appointed Government Commissioner to investigate and settle the Chinese and Japanese claims arising out of the Vancouver riots. He was also sent upon diplomatic missions to England in 1906–7 upon matters that had reference to Oriental and other immigration to Canada. His work was highly satisfactory. Personal investigations and reports made by him have resulted in the enactment of most of the Canadian legislation relating to labor matters, among which is the "Fair Wages" Act, which compels Government contractors to pay rates of wages that prevail in the locality where the work is done. He was sent as special commissioner to England to conduct negotiations that resulted in the enactment of a law to prevent fraudulent practices in inducing labor immigration to Canada. Since he became Minister of Labor he has introduced and secured the enactment of a law by the Dominion Parliament that provides for the investigation of combines, trusts, and mergers. In support of this measure he made a speech before the Parliament in March, 1910, which contains an able and scholarly discussion of the question of trusts in Canada and the causes that have contributed to the high cost of living. His most notable public services, however, have been rendered in the settlement of labor troubles. He has come to be regarded not only as an industrial peacemaker, but also as a diplomat of ability. Broad both in ideas and sympathies, resourceful, and persistent, he is hard to resist. Among his prominent traits are an integrity and a fairness that seem to be contagious. "How does he manage to succeed so well with both capitalists and laboring men?" was asked of a man at Fernie, British Columbia, who had come in contact with him. "Well," said he, "I guess it's because he is fair. He wants to do the square thing, and he makes other people want to do it. He is on to his job, too. He knows his business." He seems to be the Canadian personation of the "square deal."

In 1909, at the age of thirty-four, he was made Dominion Minister of Labor. He gathered about him a corps of assistants who appear to be men of his own stamp. Some one said of Andrew Carnegie in the days of his rise that it was hard to tell in which he was more proficient, in getting good men around him or in getting around good men. Something of the kind might be said of Minister King. His department is well manned, and it is a beehive of industry. Few men come into international prominence at so early an age, and yet his promotion has been fairly earned. Like all biographies that are worth while, his has been a record of hard work. There is some truth in the saying that nothing succeeds like success, but far more in the statement that nothing succeeds like hard work. Industry has been the keynote of Minister King's career.

Returning now to the situation at Lethbridge. After having interviewed representatives of each party and gathered their respective view-points, the Deputy Minister decided that, in view of the serious public emergency and the fact that it would probably require prolonged negotiations to arrive at a basis of settlement, he would write a letter to each of the parties suggesting a temporary plan of operation, viz.: that the miners return to work at once; that the parties agree to refer to arbitration whatever differences they might not be able to adjust through the conciliation proceeding; that the terms of ultimate agreement revert back to the time when the men returned to work. He accordingly wrote and delivered such a letter, in which he also laid special stress upon the public suffering and danger caused by the continuance of the strike.

The responses, while somewhat evasive, opened the way to a joint conference which Mr. King succeeded in bringing about. It began at seven o'clock on that (Sunday) evening, and continued until two o'clock Monday morning. "As a result of this conference," said Mr. King,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"which was conducted in a friendly manner throughout, what appeared to be a basis of settlement was reached; one or two points were left over for further consideration. One point, however, on which no agreement appeared possible was the acceptance by the men of a clause which the company demanded as a security against discrimination between union and non-union men. I was informed by the men on Monday morning that, if this clause was insisted upon, negotiations might as well cease." A deadlock took place upon this point, which delayed the settlement until the following Saturday, at which time, as a result of the persistent efforts of Mr. King, an agreement was finally reached. The men returned to work on the following Monday. Among other terms, the company granted an increase in wages of about ten per cent and withdrew its objection to its men being members of the United Mine Workers. The strikers withdrew their demand for a complete recognition of the union, and also for the eight-hour-a-day schedule, and made other less important concessions.

This strike presented in an aggravated form a question which is necessarily involved in every strike that affects public utilities—a question which the American public has been asking with increasing bewilderment and indignation, viz., "Where do we come in?" Usually the public does not "come in" at all until the militia is summoned, and then only to preserve order while the parties fight it out, leaving the public to suffer the larger part of the loss and inconvenience, and eventually to pay most of the damages.

"When it is remembered," said Mr. King in his report, "that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligation due society by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly, there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a coal famine amid winter conditions so long as there is coal in the ground and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so."

Mr. King closed his report with a recommendation that some measure be presented to Parliament with a view of preventing future strikes or lockouts under such circumstances. In pursuance of this recommendation the Dominion Parliament on March 22 enacted a law known as "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907."

This Act has attracted widespread attention outside of Canada. Briefly stated, it provides that in all industries of a public service nature either party to a dispute which they are unable to settle may make application to the Minister of Labor for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the board to consist of three members to be appointed by the Minister, each party to recommend one member for appointment, and they to recommend the third. The board can summon witnesses and conduct a proceeding quasi-judicial in its nature. No strike or lockout can be declared prior to or pending this investigation. Full publicity is given to the proceedings. The board presents its findings and recommendations to the Minister. The parties are not bound to accept them, but may then proceed to strike or lock out if they choose.

It must be admitted that on paper this law looks reasonable and promising. How does it work? At the end of the first year of its operation Deputy Minister King, in his annual report, goes into the matter at some length. Among other things he said:

> Looking to the actual operation of the measure during the first year of its existence, we find that there were thirty-five references under its provisions. The number of men concerned in these various disputes has not been less than from 25,000 to 30,000, while the amount of capital involved has been many millions of dollars. Such disputes, with one exception, have concerned only mines and public utilities, these being the only industries to which this Act at pres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ent applies directly. Not in every case was it necessary to establish a board. In a number of cases the fact that a board was about to be established to investigate the matters of difference, the results of which would be made public—and this is one of the most compelling features of the law—was the means of bringing about a compromise and securing an agreement before the constitution of the board had been fully effected. The actual number of boards fully constituted and reported during the year was twenty. Of these, eight related to railways, two to longshoremen, one to metal mines, and the rest to coal mines. It is satisfactory to be able to record that in only one case after a dispute had been referred under the Act has a reference been followed by a strike, and in this single instance, after the strike, lasting thirteen weeks, the men returned to work on the terms recommended by the board. How extensive would have been the evil resulting from these numerous disputes in the absence of the present law it is of course impossible to state, but, taking a particular case as an illustration, that of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, Cape Breton, and its employees, where 7,000 men were directly concerned, and where the whole local community was vitally interested in a peaceful settlement, it appears certain that only the intervention of the Act prevented a calamitous strike. A month's strike of this one body of employees would represent a loss of wages alone amounting to nearly half a million of dollars.

During the second year of its operation the Act was invoked in twenty-five cases, but in only nineteen of these were boards established. In the six remaining cases settlements were effected during the formation of the boards—as a direct result, however, of the proceeding. In only one case did a strike occur after an investigation under the Act had been made.

It remained, however, for the year 1910 to witness the most severe test to which the law has yet been subjected, and one under which it seemed for a time powerless to accomplish its purpose. The rapid growth of labor organizations as well as of mergers, combines, and transcontinental railways in Canada makes it obvious that the chief value of such an Act is its ability to work when a strong labor organization confronts a large corporation in a contest involving fundamental principles where both sides are prepared for a fight. Such a contest occurred when the railway employees constituting the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company came into collision with the company in a dispute over the general question of wages, hours, and terms of employment. This company is rapidly constructing a line from coast to coast, which is now in operation as far west as Edmonton, Alberta. It will probably be handling through traffic in about two years. It had not yet granted to its employees the "standard" terms enjoyed by employees of Eastern roads. This the men demanded. The company refused to concede it. The Industrial Disputes Act was invoked. A board was duly appointed, which spent several months taking testimony and investigating the issues. On June 22, 1910, they made their findings and recommendations to the Minister of Labor. These provided, among other things, for an increase in wages of about eighteen per cent, to take effect at once, and the immediate standardization of conditions of employment. They also provided for a further increase in wages (sufficient to bring them up to standard) at a date to be subsequently agreed upon between the parties.

The terms used in these recommendations were such as to admit of some elasticity in their interpretation. The company nominally accepted the recommendations, but in its interpretation it strained these elastic terms to the snapping point; for instance, according to its construction the terms "forthwith" and "immediate" meant not earlier than January 1, 1913—this, probably, upon the theory that in the eyes of a transcontinental railway company a thousand years are as a single day. To employees, however, time passes more slowly. In their thought time was of the essence of the controversy. They also rejected certain other indefinite features of the recommendations. No agreement could be reached. The men went out on a strike.

The details of this strike have been thoroughly canvassed in the daily press, and need not be gone into here. During the fourteen days of its continuance it began to develop into the most disastrous labor trouble ever experienced in the Dominion. In the meantime the Department of Labor was not idle. Minister King immediately took the matter up

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

where the Board of Investigation had laid it down. He wrote open letters to each party asking in plain terms if they would submit their remaining differences to arbitration provided a board of arbitrators satisfactory to both parties could be obtained. The President of the railway company replied in a letter which evaded the question. The striking employees at first declined the proposal unless certain parties should be selected as arbitrators, but afterwards they withdrew this condition and accepted the Minister's proposition.

Minister King now concentrated his efforts upon the company, sending letters and telegrams clearly stating the situation, all of which, together with the replies from the company, were published in the daily press. The company continued to evade the direct issue, claiming that it had desired arbitration all along, but that now it was too late. The Minister met this contention by showing that at no time could arbitration have been had under the law, without the unconditional consent of both parties, neither of which had given such consent until the present time—the men now being willing. Step by step he forced the company back until its position stood fully exposed. It flatly refused to arbitrate. There the Minister let the situation stand.

Meanwhile public indignation was rapidly mounting and focusing itself upon the company. In a few days the company and the men entered into a conference, and Minister King was called in. He quickly formulated a proposition which was accepted by both parties. In substance, the men accepted the eighteen per cent increase in wages, and the company agreed to standardize the terms of employment January 1, 1912. The strike was called off.

At first thought it might seem that the occurrence of this strike had demonstrated a serious weakness in this law; but in view of its prompt termination and the fact that the settlement was in substantial accord with the recommendations of the board, it would appear that it has rather emphasized a valuable feature of the measure which had not as yet been sufficiently noticed—viz., the force which an investigation under the Act places in the hands of the Minister to compel settlement in case a strike should occur. It will be noticed that while the Act provides that the whole proceeding shall be under the auspices of the Minister of Labor, yet he does not commit himself upon the merits. He is still in the position of an impartial mediator after the report and recommendations are filed. The issues have now been definitely narrowed. The facts have been thoroughly examined and published, and the justice of the case quite accurately located. The Minister has wide discretionary powers in taking the initiative in the event of a strike, and he can then turn the white light of publicity upon the right spot. A contestant will seldom endure it very long to be pilloried before the public gaze in this way, especially when his position is indefensible and the people are in a fighting mood. Pride, obstinacy, and greed cut a sorry figure when bulletined in the glare of public indignation.

Up to the last moment, however, the action of the parties is voluntary. This is a valuable feature of the law. The Chinese are not the only people who like to "save face." Most men, when unwillingly goaded into concessions at the sharp point of moral compulsion, like to make their compromises with an air of gracious condescension. The Canadian Act permits this. The diplomatic overtures of Minister King invite it. However menacing the big stick of public opinion and of subsequent legislative action which he holds behind him, his words are those of polite invitation. This enables a party to dismount gracefully from his high horse. He is performing a public duty, being animated by philanthropic motives.

It would be unfair to leave the impression that Minister King makes his appeal exclusively to the lower and petty motives of prudence and fear. As a matter of fact, his principal appeal is always to the higher motive of duty. Herein lies one element of his power. He confidently assumes that men will do right when they see it, and he has a peculiar faculty of making them see it. "Character," said Emerson, "is the moral order seen through the medium of an individual. Character conquers by its mere arrival upon the scene." It is no exaggeration to say that the moral order involved in an industrial

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dispute becomes remarkably clear and compelling when seen through the medium of Mackenzie King.

In estimating, therefore, the value of this Canadian law, much depends upon the personal quality of the Minister of Labor. Quite as important as the terms and provisions of a statute is the personality of the official who is charged with its enforcement. Laws are not self-operative. The man behind the law is, like the man behind the gun, a most important factor in its execution. It should also be borne in mind that the purpose of this law is limited. It does not aim to settle the labor problem. Labor troubles are the result of deep underlying causes with which this Act has nothing to do. It aims only to protect the public, and incidentally the parties themselves, from the disastrous and costly consequences of the strike and lockout. It is like the application of a healing ointment to eruptions that are caused by constitutional disease. It can alleviate, but cannot cure. If the labor problem were merely one of wages, hours, and general conditions of employment, this Act might go far towards its solution. But the question goes deeper than that. Essentially it is a matter of personal freedom. So long as labor is treated as a commodity there will be labor troubles. Labor is composed of human units that long for liberty—industrial as well as political. Conciliation Acts can modify and check some of the excesses that result from fundamental antagonism, but cannot reach the underlying cause. Nothing can do that but fundamental co-operation of some kind.

Nevertheless, this Industrial Disputes Act, in combination with the personality of Mackenzie King, is working out a remarkably effective solution of one important and troublesome phase of this great problem.

AS MEN SHOULD

BY L. B. KENDALL

IN a little Connecticut town there is a factory. On the surface everything about this factory is quite commonplace. It contains simply a body of men engaged in making hoists. They work carefully and well, with due consideration as to the details, for these men happen to have ideals—which occasionally makes a difference.

Down at the end of the long iron construction shed of the Southwest Manufacturing Company in Africa the great trip-hammer was making the night hideous with its clamor. In the lurid glow from the white-hot metal that soon was to be the crane shaft in an up-country opal mine stood four men stripped to the waist. The sweat glistened on them as they moved, and their shadows, monstrous in the flickering light, leaped and danced fantastically behind them on the wall.

Periodically, on the half-hour, a lantern waved twice in a semicircle, and of a sudden the din ceased. The heavy silence of the South African night at once crowded in, and seemed tenfold more solid by comparison. The workers then sat down on packing-cases to rest, and took turns swabbing themselves with a wet sponge, for the big thermometer on the wall registered something over one hundred degrees. In the far distance, at intervals, a desert jackal howled dismally, while the never-ending rain pattered softly on the tin roof.

Rain, rain, nothing but rain. A million tiny drops, each one in time becoming part of the dark streamlet that flowed steadily around the corner of the construction shed, carrying with it its toll of sediment. And still it rained. Soon the clanging anvils took up their note again, in minor key to the shuddering thunder of the mighty trip-hammer, while the forges roared and whispered among themselves under the force of the air blast. But always in the pauses it was the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

subdued tinkle of running water that made itself felt.

A tiny rivulet began tentatively feeling its way over the hard-packed earth of the floor towards where, in the corner, stood the base of the derrick that had been swinging full cases up in tiers to await shipment. Farther it reached, and still farther, till it encircled one of the supports. Then, as if its mission were accomplished, it ran off quickly elsewhere. The half-clad figures that hurried by in the dimness, which seemed only emphasized by the hanging lanterns, heeded it not, for what is a little water when rush work is toward in the German Southwest?

By degrees the trickle grew larger. It dug with growing strength at the soil by the base of the derrick, which, little by little, it gathered up and carried away. In the course of time one corner sagged slightly, and the rigid guy-wire opposite, as it felt the pull of thirty tons of steel, began murmuring to itself like a live thing under the strain.

With the crashing shock of the fall was mingled a sound which was never born of splintering wood nor flying metal, and, as if at a given signal, silence fell along the length of the whole shop. A few sharp orders rang out, and the great overhead crane came trundling down the line. When it stopped, it failed to reach the spot by almost ten feet.

The noise of the crowbar as a man pried ineffectually at the fallen mass was, for a while, the only sound. Underneath something moved suggestively, and a man's leg protruded.

"He's not caught yet, but this water's underminin' and she's sinkin' down on him," declared the one with the crowbar. "Somebody get a hoist!"

"There ain't a one that can be used," replied a man. Whereupon the old shop foreman got to his feet from where he was examining the wreck, and spoke: "There's a Holton Biplex in the shed—get it," he said. And four men drove hastily out into the night, while the rest stood impotently by, watching while the fallen mass sunk imperceptibly lower. The little rivulet was doing its work well.

From out of the dark the four returned, dripping water as they ran. Between them swung the chain that was to pull a man back from the brink of eternity. One of them clambered up the tiers of boxes to arrange the hook on a steel girder above.

A six-foot native sledgeman elbowed his way to the fore.

"Dat hoist eet be for twentee tons an' dees be t'irtee," he declared stolidly, pointing a grimy forefinger; "she slip—an' eef she fall again—" He looked suggestively at the protruding foot, which moved feebly.

"For twenty-five years I've seen the Holton Biplex working in the shops," replied the old foreman, peering over his spectacles. "String her up—she won't slip." So the load was adjusted and three men put on the lift-chain.

At the word they hauled evenly and well, and only the sharp click as each link passed over the sprocket bespoke the tremendous strain, but still—it did *not* slip!

Off in the dim background some deserted forges were sighing to themselves. Now and again the flames leaped up, casting into high relief the group of silent men about the wreck. A breath of tragedy was in the air, yet they gazed stolidly. The half-naked great bodies, with their bulging muscles, bulked large in the half-light.

Slowly, very slowly, the big mass was lifting. Link by link the slender chain supporting it moved upward into the darkness overhead. The iron hook was bending gradually, but no break appeared.

They raised it two feet more and got him free, before the hook straightened out and the collapse came. A life was saved, because out beyond the night, ten thousand miles away, in a little Connecticut town, a body of men happened to have had ideals, had done their work carefully and well, with due attention to details—as men should.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW BOOKS

An editorial by Mr. Roosevelt, published in The Outlook of June 4, 1910, under the title "The Negro in America," reviewed and commented upon a noteworthy book by Sir Harry H. Johnston. The editorial in question was written while Mr. Roosevelt was still in Africa, and was based upon the advance sheets of the volume. Many inquiries have been received at this office as to the exact title and publisher of the work. It has now appeared in its American form, and bears the title "The Negro in the New World." As was evident from Mr. Roosevelt's editorial, the book is one of great importance in its bearings on the race question in America, and is, moreover, as Mr. Roosevelt points out, "a capital book, wholesome and sound, . . . valuable to the student and to the intelligent man who, without being a student, is interested in the great questions of the present time." To this Mr. Roosevelt added, "Nowhere else can be found so vivid and practical a presentation of the negro in the Western Hemisphere." (The Macmillan Company, New York. $6.)

Upon reading Rostand's "Chantecler" one is at a loss for fitting words to describe its effect. The final, apparent simplicity of its art is so seductive that a conscious effort is needed to realize that this is indeed a great work of genius. Why has no one ever done it before? Then we remember that it was years in the making. Its construction absorbed the mind of the author, and its proper representation demanded the added attention of the best actors for at least six years. It grew slowly, but it has blossomed in perfection. The wit, the earnestness, the subtle art, and the marvelous sincerity of it all are entrancing. Despite the originality of its setting and the delicate regard for lurking incongruities that might ruin its dramatic representation, here is a play that one must go to hear, not only to see. As with the best plays, there will be the probability that some of the humor, the dainty irony, the elusive spirit, may be lost in the theater, and can be fully appreciated only in a quiet reading. The exquisite respect for Chantecler's compelling ideal is profoundly moving to the understanding heart; the incisive satire of the portrayal of the Guinea Hen or the pompous Turkey, the amazing wit shown in the creation of the Blackbird, and the crowning achievement of the Golden Pheasant, whose truth to life no candid woman can deny, all leave us in a glow of intellectual refreshment such as we rarely enjoy. The translation before us is made by Gertrude Hall, who has surmounted many difficulties with a reasonable measure of skill and success. (Duffield & Co., New York. $1.25.)

After—not before—reading or hearing the play "The Story of Chantecler," a critical analysis by Marco F. Liberma, of Cincinnati University, will be of great service and interest. It is a brilliant, sympathetic account of the masterpiece from its first conception in Rostand's thought to its presentation upon the Paris stage. It is precisely the book one should read, yet, from experience, we repeat that it should follow the play, not precede it, for all those who wish to feel the deep, real emotion aroused by a work of genius. (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. 75 cents.)

When Mr. Harry James Smith published "Amédée's Son" two years ago, The Outlook commented on it as possessing unusual literary quality. His new story, "Enchanted Ground," goes a long way toward fulfilling the promise of its predecessor, though Mr. Smith has not yet entirely passed out of his apprenticeship. He has already become an admirable workman, and ought to be held up to the standards which his work predicts. He is on delicate ground in this story, but never for a moment does his step become wavering or his aim vague. A young man of high purpose goes to New York, the great temptress as well as the great helper of the strong and ambitious. There he comes suddenly and unawares into the country of the enchantress. Young, hot-blooded, ignorant, he falls under her spell, but hates his sin. Again he falls, and again he rises, and finally breaks the enchantment. He is engaged to a high-minded girl. His conscience having asserted its sovereignty, he promptly makes his confession, to be met with an absolute dismissal. There is no room in the young girl's view of life for any lapse from the highest conduct. He goes back to the city, and is called upon to guard a girl placed under a similar temptation to that to which he has yielded. The sense of incongruity between his present service and his recent past smites him to the very heart. He saves the girl, and in saving her cleanses himself. The problem of the rigid, inflexible conscience in the high-minded girl is solved by the discovery on her part that her idolized father has also succumbed in his youth. Thus in this striking story Mr. Smith has worked out the salvation of two people: one from the sin of the flesh, the other from the sin of the spirit; the man is delivered from impurity, the woman from uncomprehending hardness of heart. In doing this the novelist does not preach to his reader; he beguiles him with much humor and some charming characterization. His picture of the French family with whom the hero lives is pleasantly done; and he has preserved throughout a nice sense of reticence and delicacy in dealing with very difficult situations. There is extremely good work in this story. Mr. Smith ought to go far. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.20, net.)

Thomas Nelson Page introduces a volume by George W. Bagby called "The Old

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Virginia Gentleman and Other Sketches," in highly complimentary terms. Placing the author next to Poe in originality, he says he was the first to picture Virginia as she was. "He was not a fictionist, but a realist." A quotation from the title sketch, which Mr. Page regards as "the most charming picture of American life ever drawn," will serve as an example of his style: "I ask no man's pardon for what must seem to a stranger a most exaggerated estimate of my State and its people. In simple truth and beyond question there was in our Virginia country life a beauty, a simplicity, a purity, an uprightness, a cordial and lavish hospitality, warmth, and grace which shine in the lens of memory with a charm that passes all language at my command. It is gone with the social structure that gave it birth, and were I great, I would embalm it in the amber of such prose and verse as has not been written since John Milton laid down his pen. Only greatness can fitly do it." Comment is not necessary on such an expression of feeling as this. The impression made upon two cultivated Englishwomen, Harriet Martineau and Fanny Kemble Butler, by the Southern social order (not only in Virginia) is startlingly disclosed in a remarkable paper by Emily James Putnam in the October "Atlantic." We urge every one who reads "The Old Virginia Gentleman" to turn directly to "The Lady of the Slave States" in order to preserve his balance. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.)

More than twenty years ago Hamlin Garland wrote the stories of Western farmers now published under the title "Other Main Traveled Roads," a companion volume to "Main Traveled Roads," but containing entirely different material. It is admitted that conditions have changed somewhat, but it is well for us to realize the meager, brutalizing, and benumbing life that the pioneers, men and women alike, led in those days. The lonely toil, the discouraging drudgery that filled long hours of daylight, produced the type portrayed by Mr. Markham in "The Man with the Hoe." The power that Hamlin Garland shows in his tales is a penetrating force, and one puts the book down shaken to the center of one's being by the simple story of what the working farmer and his weary wife endured, and even now endure. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.)

Every city—almost every small town—has in some degree a housing problem. Lawrence Veiller's compact book on "Housing Reform" is a compendium of advice on that subject. And it is a subject on which the ordinary citizen who helps to form public opinion may well profit by advice from an expert. No household, however comfortably domiciled, is free from the dangers that are bred in noisome tenements. Even the isolated and sanitary country home may be invaded by contagion from the tenement factory. Mr. Veiller was Deputy Commissioner of the Tenement-House Department in New York when Mr. de Forest was Commissioner under Mayor Low. Since then he has been constantly employed in work which bears directly on housing problems. His book is simply written and distinctly practical. No city that neglects to observe the general rules that he lays down can avoid the evils that have been created by the conditions of congestion in New York City. This handbook is a publication of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City.

Thomas Nelson & Sons publish an edition of the Testament and Psalms in the American Standard Version, on India paper, in large, clear type, and yet, owing to the quality of the paper, of a size quite practicable for the overcoat pocket. The American Standard Bible is now recognized by modern scholars as the best of the various versions before the public. It is said to be the authorized standard text in every theological seminary in the United States and in every college which has courses in the English Bible, and is used by the Young Men's Christian Associations in their schools and Bible study courses. For the purposes of the reader this edition has the great advantage that its prose is not broken up into texts and that the poetical form is preserved in the printing of the Psalms. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York.)

To the student of education, to the thoughtful teacher, and even to the man or woman who, though not a specialist, wants to understand the principles of education and to know about their application, Professor William Carl Ruediger's volume on "The Principles of Education" will prove valuable. It is particularly adapted for the use of those who wish to study the subject in a class or group. Professor Ruediger has succeeded in blending professional knowledge with common sense in the preparation of his book. For example, his chapter on the doctrine of "formal discipline" makes it clear why a great many men who were forced into the study of Latin for the sake of the discipline learned little Latin and derived from it no mental habits worth forming. The book is broad enough to include a consideration of the church as one of the agencies that educate. It concludes with two chapters on the psychological bases of teaching. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.)

There is a very considerable demand for plays suitable for acting by children in schools and on various festive occasions, and there is but a small supply. "Harper's Book of Little Plays," selected and with an Introduction by Madalene D. Barnum, therefore, will serve a useful purpose; and the plays presented from good writers in good tone will help out distracted committees, tired teachers, and anxious mothers. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

SOCIALISM A BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM

The articles by Dr. Abbott on "The Spirit of Democracy" have been of unusual interest, especially the one on "Political Socialism," although I cannot agree with him in some of his conclusions on liberty of action and Socialistic doctrines.

Liberty is relative, and an ever-changing or progressive condition.

To a man living alone on an island liberty is a meaningless term. He can burn the forests, pollute the streams, dig pitfalls in the roads, and no one's liberty has been infringed. But if others appear in his neighborhood, he cannot do these things without interfering with their liberties. In the crudeness of their little community it may require a long time to adjust satisfactorily their actions so that the liberties of each will be conserved by the actions of all. As their society develops and becomes more complex, new conditions are being continually presented for solution, and, if justice prevails among them, liberty for the masses will always be an ever-widening circle, till, if God has so ordained, government of man by man shall reach perfection.

I do not know whether the professional Socialists would claim me as one of their own, for I never attend their meetings, and have read but a very limited amount of their literature and none of their leading authors. All I know of the question has been gained through reading magazine articles and from a general study of political economy.

From knowledge thus gained, true Socialism, as I understand it, is founded on the teachings of Christ, and is a just and benevolent tyranny by the many for the benefit of the many. And, as paradoxical as it may seem, industrial servitude, as you term it, is the outgrowth of industrial liberty. This is well illustrated in The Outlook of September 17. In that number you have several correspondents who take issue with you regarding the policy of Conservation. You advocate Government control and regulation of the country's natural resources for the benefit of the many. To you that means industrial liberty for the masses. To your correspondents it means industrial servitude, for it prevents the free exploitation of the country's resources by the few for their own profit primarily, and incidentally for the benefit of the public.

In early times the struggle for liberty was more of a struggle for freedom from physical torture; in fact, the people in some countries in the present day are still struggling for that form of liberty. The masses in Russia are engaged in such a struggle.

In our own country we have gained that form of liberty, and ours is more of an intellectual struggle for a wider distribution of the wealth of the country, that the masses may continually progress toward a higher standard of living and intellectual development.

If there is such a thing as a true science of government, which mankind is painfully trying to discover, then Socialism appears to have that particular principle. That principle is a unity of action which is benevolently despotic in its operations, and yet allows each member of society unlimited liberty of action consistent with the happiness and well-being of all. Such a state, or condition, however, cannot be attained till we have a majority of men like Washington and Lincoln.

When that time arrives, as it surely must, then we shall find that for men to allow the state to assign them their tasks and fix their hours of labor is not industrial servitude but industrial liberty; for it will then be realized that the greatest good and the greatest happiness for each will be his willing and cheerful service for the benefit of all.

San Francisco, California. A. J. T.

INDEMNITY STUDENTS FROM CHINA

Apropos of the editorial in The Outlook of July 30 regarding the Canton Christian College, the following regarding the "indemnity students" may be of interest.

At the provincial examinations held at Canton last June for the selection of six students to be sent to America by the Chinese Government, five out of the six students who passed the finals were from the Canton Christian College. Of 260 who entered the examinations, twenty-six passed the first test, including all the fourteen students who entered from the College. The twenty-six who passed were submitted to a second examination, and Canton Christian College students took all but one of the highest nine places. The man who took first place had been educated abroad.

An American professor on the Board of Examiners, not connected with the College, wrote of the examination: "Everything has been perfectly fair and honest. The Canton Christian College boys are very happy over the result. The boys' names were posted in the order of their passing. No favoritism of any kind was shown to anybody."

American Consul-General Amos P. Wilder, at Shanghai, writes President Charles K. Edmunds that "of the sixty-nine indemnity students to whom we issued Section Six certificates, the Canton Christian College men were conspicuous."

Letter from Woo-Kai-Yin, one of the students sent over:

University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 22, 1910.

Dear Dr. Edmunds: We have left school for more than two months. When we were at school we hoped to see you back, and I think that you are going to be back very soon. When we left school we went up to Peking to take the examination. In passing that we are sent here to study. There are sixty-nine that are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sent to this country. Among that fourteen have come to Ann Arbor. Five out of the sixty-nine are of the Canton Christian College, namely, Mr. Tang-Hong-Yu, Mr. Au-Ku-We, Mr. Lau-Wan-Wai, Mr. Fok-Im-Cheung, and myself. All of us five except Mr. Lau are going to enter University of Michigan, which opens October 4.

Hoping you are well, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WOO-KAI-YIN.

The high educational standard of the college, its discipline, and its active Christian life have given the above results.

The Canton Christian College, with its superior location at Canton, its splendid site of forty-five acres, its thorough organization, and its established character, make it now an unsurpassed channel for the gifts and efforts of large-hearted, broad-minded friends of China who wish to have a part in her regeneration and highest development.

HERBERT E. HOUSE.

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A NEW COMMUNISM

No longer can it be said, as was justly said in the past, that the menace to our public schools lies in their abandonment by the people. More and more are communities fastening their eyes on the school—on its faculty of trained workers, on its material equipment—and asking the age-old question, "What of the child?" In the effort to find an answer to that question the home and the school are finding each other, and through the impact a new social force is being generated—a force both centripetal and centrifugal—drawing to the school as a common center all kinds of neighborhood interests, and at the same time sending forth helpful influences which through their effect upon the individual homes are making for community upbuilding.

This reflex activity of the home and school is becoming a world movement. It takes on different forms in different places. We hear of it from widely separated sections of our own country as well as from abroad.

To those who are following its development there is a kaleidoscopic variety of aspects under which it presents itself to public view. In no place has it come to a larger measure of attainment than in Philadelphia. Its almost phenomenal growth of the past three years proves to those interested that in this communism of social effort real human needs and aspirations are being met. Yet so quietly and naturally has the work gone on that it is hard to realize its proportions or the mighty factor it promises to become in the educational and civic life of the city.

There are some sixty Philadelphia schools having organized Home and School Associations connected with them. The membership of these associations is composed not only of parents, but of all those in the community surrounding the school who are awakened to the sense of a common purpose. The sixty associations have formed a League and have affiliated with themselves eighteen or twenty other organizations; notable among the latter are the prominent Women's Clubs, the Public Education Association, the Civic Club, the Neighborhood Workers' Association, the Daughters of the Revolution, and the People's Choral Union. These eighty organizations, with an aggregate membership of ten thousand people, meet in conference once a year, holding a two days' session. They also meet once a year in a Play Carnival held in the First Regiment Armory. This getting together annually for work and for play is bringing about a fine spirit of intelligent co-operation and relating the different sections of the city to each other in a most practical way. Indeed, the key-word of the whole movement is "together"—the working together of all the forces in a community that make for moral and civic betterment.

As a case in point, the evidence of the value of the movement is shown in the present agitation looking toward "a sane Fourth." Growing out of the effort of one of the Women's Clubs belonging to the League, the whole body will take concerted action this coming season in furthering an educational propaganda. One of the sessions at the League's Annual Conference in October will be devoted to this subject. Within a week after the Conference simultaneous meetings will be held in all schools having Home and School Associations, at which time the addresses and discourses of the Conference will be reported. In this way the work of the central body is projected back into all its parts, and the school becomes in truth a communal force. Last year over one hundred thousand people were gathered into the school buildings.

In the Bureau of Speakers, composed entirely of volunteers, can be found the names of many prominent citizens whose agreement to give one talk or lecture a year to any association in the League is often broken through a spirit of generosity which dictates response to more frequent calls. Physicians, clergymen, university professors, members of high school faculties, and many others who are not listed as specialists, yet whose presence and thought prove a blessing, are numbered in this Bureau.

Lectures and debates, Civic Club meetings, and Foreigners' Citizenship Classes are followed by "Neighborhood Parties." Games are played, choruses sung, kindergarten rooms thrown open for dancing, basements and halls used for athletics and drills. Busy men find daily papers and magazines in quiet rooms. Busy mothers enjoy the life and laughter from the distance of the Thimble Club, meanwhile stitching into their home sewing the joy of song as it floats through the building. But, whatever the activity, all are learning the wonderful lesson of "brotherhood." The things which unite are emphasized, and for the time being that which arbitrarily separates is forgotten.

The recent article in The Outlook entitled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Settlement and the Public School" failed to note one of the most important steps in advance as setting forth the growing relation between the two. Several members of the Neighborhood Workers' Association, which is a part of the Home and School League, are using the public school buildings nearest their settlements for all their large social gatherings. In one case the school has become a veritable "Neighborhood House," being in full use after school hours for various social purposes. The home of the Head Worker, which is near the school building, is used during the hours when school is in session. The question naturally arises why all "settlement" work could not be done more or less through the use of these large public buildings. Think what it would mean to many a community to have a trained Social Worker living in the midst and taking the lead in social activities. Think also what an economy of energy it would mean to many a social worker to find buildings ready to hand, rather than having to spend time and effort in raising funds for equipment.

An accepted axiom of the home and school movement is, "The public schools belong to the people and should be used by them for purposes of public good." This, we claim, is true of the school in whatever section of the city or country it may be. The movement relates itself to all conditions of life. Wherever the child is found, wherever there are problems to be met as to his well-being, wherever there are questions of community interest to be considered, wherever there are youth crying out for clean, wholesome recreation, or men and women hungering for a human touch, there the home and school should join forces.

The movement is simply limitless in its possibilities for service—the service which is rendered in love, for love never goes down, love always goes along.

It would be hard to foretell the form this movement will take on in the future, but for those who are in it, who have been watching it from the beginning, there is comfort in the quaint old proverb, "Get thy distaff and thy spindle ready, and the Lord thy God will send the flax." The distaff of opportunity and the spindle of purpose are being made ready. The flax! Ah, the "flax" is on every side waiting for the touch of the spinner.

MARY V. GRICE,
President Philadelphia Home and School League.

PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLES AND THE OLD THIRD PARTIES

The article by the late Senator Dolliver in your issue of September 24 will, no doubt, be read with great interest. In the presentation he justly acknowledged the indebtedness to the third parties that have succeeded each other for about thirty years. He said that a study of their platforms

reveals the interesting fact that nearly every step in the progress of the Government, many of them taken long afterwards by unanimous consent, was first suggested by some obscure political convention, which, for the very reason that it did not have to weigh the chances of success, felt at liberty to speak the truth. It is not certain that the world will ever have time to acknowledge its indebtedness to the men and women who have allowed themselves to be nominated for office without the hope of being elected, for the chance of getting public interest directed toward the shortcomings of our industrial and political life.

He then in substance claimed that the Progressive Republicans have espoused these important issues as a forward movement in the Republican party. The work of these third parties has been educational. Without controverting the truthfulness of their platforms, the two dominant parties concluded that their espousal at the time would affect the chances of success. Hence these progressive and vital questions were held in abeyance. But Senator Dolliver declared that the fullness of time has come. He said that a leader finally appeared who gave these questions access to public attention. It is not necessary to name ex-President Roosevelt as that leader. His position and well-known sympathy with the masses enabled him to "turn to living realities hopes and dreams once derided and maligned."

After reading this thoughtful and candid article by Senator Dolliver, it occurred to me to look back over the platforms of these smaller or third parties for the last thirty years and see to what extent they had promulgated the prominent Progressive measures which are now absorbing public attention. In the old Greenback, Anti-Monopoly, Union Labor, and People's Party platforms we find there have been iterated and reiterated for nearly a generation planks substantially like the following:

1. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2. We demand a Constitutional Amendment making United States Senators elective by direct vote of the people.

3. It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate, fair, and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic.

4. We demand absolute democratic rules for the government of Congress, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking away from committees a veto power greater than that of the President.

5. We demand that all tariffs on goods controlled by a trust should be abolished.

6. Combinations, trusts, and monopolies, contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public, are unjust, unlawful, and oppressive. Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the prices of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the State and National Government with their polluting influence. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction and the most severe punishment for their promoters and maintainers, and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

7. The land, including all of the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All unearned grants of land, subject to forfeiture, should be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reclaimed by the Government, and no portion of the public domain should hereafter be granted except to actual settlers, continuous use being essential to tenure. We demand legislation to protect our public domain and our natural resources.

8. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper Constitutional safeguards.

9. We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax, to the end that wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

The foregoing present nearly every general subject of the Progressive discussion. My purpose in writing this letter is to say that the members of these third parties, of which I have been one, hail with delight this forward movement. We are more interested in the success of these measures than of any party. Judge Lindsey, of Denver, has made the patriotic suggestion that we should support these Progressive Congressional candidates, without regard to our former party affiliations. He is right, and his advice ought to be followed by the two million voters who have for so many years been working and waiting to have their reform measures enacted into law. We have flocked by ourselves and organized new parties, but the result was only seed-sowing. Let us hope that the harvest is near, and that these Progressive reapers will speedily gather in the sheaves for a bountiful harvest of good laws in the interest of the masses.

Bloomfield, Iowa. DILLON H. PAYNE.

RATIONAL TAXATION

In all countries the system of taxation is comparatively crude. This country is no exception. The reason is that those who have the power to levy taxes are actuated by selfish motives. They are interested in having others pay their taxes. Colbert, Finance Minister of Louis XIV, said: "The true art of taxation is to pluck the goose with the least amount of squawking." This policy has been carefully followed, but, somehow or other, the goose has got to squawking.

The first consideration in any scheme of taxation ought to be its effect on the morals of a nation. Measured by this standard, no worse system than we have could be devised. All indirect taxation is bad; taxation through customs duties is worst of all. If robbery is a crime, our tariff system is the greatest crime of the age. It is legalized robbery of the whole people for the benefit of those already rich.

The duty on sugar is a fair illustration. This duty is about two cents per pound. If there were no duty, sugar would sell at two cents per pound less than now. Every man, woman, and child in the United States uses sugar, and the average consumption for each person is eighty pounds per year, besides what is used by manufacturers. The consumption of sugar in 1908 was \$3,185,789 gross tons, on which the people paid a tax of \$141,723,347. During the past fiscal year the Government derived from the duty on sugar \$52,500,000. More than \$89,000,000 went into private pockets. No one will have the temerity to try to show by actual figures how the tax on sugar benefited American labor. What is true of the sugar duty is true in greater or less degree of the duties on all other products. The duty on those woolen and cotton goods which are more used by the common people than by the rich are higher in proportion to their cost than that on sugar.

The most serious effect of this form of taxation is that the Nation is demoralized. The rich become more unscrupulous, the laboring man becomes more and more discontented. Men and women are encouraged to believe that lying and fraud are excusable.

There are serious objections to all the forms of taxation which have been tried and advocated in this country, except a tax on real estate. The excise on beer, tobacco, and whisky is paid mainly by the poor, the inheritance tax largely by widows and orphans.

All personal property taxes are demoralizing and evaded. That on stocks, bonds, and other securities is double taxation and nothing is gained, not even additional revenue, for it all comes back on the property represented.

The objections urged against other systems do not apply to a tax on real estate which includes mines, water powers, and franchises. The strongest argument in favor of this tax is that it does not make people dishonest; its tendency is rather the other way. It falls on rich and poor more equally according to ability to pay than any other. No man can avoid it. Real estate cannot be concealed nor removed. If real estate paid all taxes, it would do away with a vast army of civil employees. Production is now burdened with a tax of over one thousand million of dollars for the annual salaries of the civil employees of the Nation, the States, counties, towns, and municipalities, and the burden is rapidly growing greater. The same assessor and tax collector would act for the collection of all taxes, State and National. Every State would pay its due proportion. To know long in advance of payment the exact amount of the total assessment as well as the amount to be raised would have a tendency to prevent fluctuations and panics.

The sharpest and brightest wits would be interested in an honest and economical administration, since no one would be able to shift his taxes on to others. The temptation to gobble up our natural resources would be greatly lessened. It may be said that the business of the country would be ruined by such a change. When a man is sick and an operation is necessary, the sooner he is through with it the better.

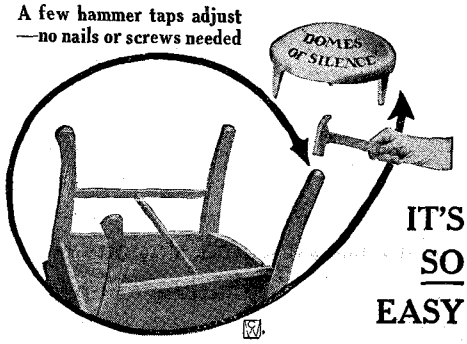
E. P. MCKINNEY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rich Delicate Flavor

Sample can free on request.

A few hammer taps adjust —no nails or screws needed



IT'S SO EASY

to put on these new noiseless, invisible castors-without-wheels. They fit over old castor holes on any furniture in the home, office or store.

They give instant, gliding movement to the heaviest furniture. Won't mar or mark hardwood floors or tear carpets. Slip easily over the edge of a rug. Nickel steel, highly polished. Can't be nicked or scratched—guaranteed unbreakable.

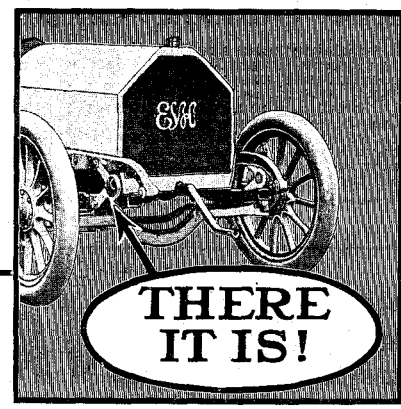
5 Sizes—largest 1 inch. All 15c a Set of 4
With Felt Tips for Marble or Tile Floors 25c for 4

If not at your dealer's, send remittance, mentioning dealer's name, and we will forward the castors to you.

DOMES OF SILENCE Ltd.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO., American Agents
17 State Street, New York

Caution: To prevent imposition ask for "Domes of Silence."
Dealers: Write for Sample and Trade Prices

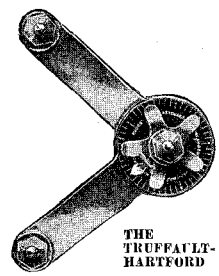


LOOK FOR IT!

Watch the cars and you'll find a remarkably large percentage of them equipped with

THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD SHOCK ABSORBER

No car owner who once uses the Truffault-Hartford is content to ever motor without it, because he learns that it



THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD

"Makes All Roads Smooth Roads"

and that means COMFORT as well as ECONOMICAL MAINTENANCE.

The Truffault-Hartford takes up all the vibration, all the jolts and jars. The rougher the road the greater the satisfaction of having it on a car. The advantages of it are further manifested in a decided shrinking of repair bills and tire bills. If you *once* ride on the Truffault-Hartford, you will *never* want to ride without it. You can satisfy yourself of this before you become the permanent owner of a set. Ask us how.

We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road.

THE SIGN OF THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD AGENCY

HARTFORD SUSPENSION COMPANY

135 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.
EDW. V. HARTFORD, President
Branches:
New York: 212-214 W. 88th St. Boston: 319 Columbus Ave.
Philadelphia: 250 N. Broad St. Chicago: 1458 Michigan Ave.
Newark, N. J.: 289 Halsey St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, *fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.* In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

OPENING OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK.

On Sunday, November 27, full train service will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from its new station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

The location of the **Pennsylvania Station,** one block from Broadway, two blocks from Fifth Avenue, is in the heart of the hotel, club, and theatre district of Manhattan. Within a short radius are located the majority of the big retail stores and restaurants. The Seventh Avenue surface cars and the Eighth Avenue surface cars pass its doors; the Thirty-fourth Street surface cars (crosstown) pass its Thirty-fourth Street entrance, and stations of the Sixth Avenue Elevated and Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are a short block from its main entrance.

Time tables showing the service to and from the **Pennsylvania Station** are now being arranged, and may be obtained at Ticket Offices before the opening of the Station.

Connections will be made at Manhattan Transfer (near Newark) with local trains to and from the downtown stations by way of Jersey City, so that downtown New York passengers who desire may continue to use the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Stations and the Hudson Terminal Station of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

European Tours

To The ORIENT

CRUISING FOR PLEASURE

has been brought within the means of an average person, due to the initiative and experience of the Hamburg-American Line, who originated pleasure cruising 20 years ago. To many it is cheaper than living in a Hotel whose cuisine and service are equalled. In addition interesting places are visited, the health is improved and unalloyed rest and enjoyment provided.

Superb Oriental Cruise leaving New York January 28, 1911, by the S. S. CLEVELAND for Madeira, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Holy Land, etc. Duration of 80 days. Rates from $325 up, including landing and embarking expenses.

Also CRUISES to the WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA and AROUND THE WORLD

Send for illustrated book

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston Phila. Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

ROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe*. Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The Best in Travel.

Annual Series of

TOURS TO THE ORIENT

Leave from January to April, 1911.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
Cook's Travellers Cheques are Good All Over the World.

EUROPE Do you wish to earn a trip to Europe or in America? If so, write to BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TRAVEL STUDY CLASS

of the
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Egypt and Palestine, sails January 28, 1911.
PROF. T. G. SOARES
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ills.

University Prints

2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

EUROPE Mrs. Griffiths, experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

The COLLVER Tours

(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES
Round the World NOV. 5 7 Months
MEDITERRANEAN JAN. and FEB.
(Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece)
SOUTH AMERICA FEBRUARY 4
JAPAN and CHINA MAR. & APR.
Write for the Booklet that interests you.
The Collver Tours Company
422 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Magnificent S. S. **"Arabic"** leaves Feb. 4; rates **$400** up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. 4 high-class 6 mos. **Round World** Tours Oct., Nov., and Jan. Program ready.
FRANK C. CLARK,
Times Bldg., New York.

Clark's Orient Cruise

AROUND THE WORLD

Two small private parties, Nov. 19 and Nov. 26. Six months. Send for itinerary.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St., Philadelphia.

British Isles Tour.	**$250**
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London	**$400**
Egypt and Palestine.	**$600**
Mexico and Yucatan.	**$400**

S. H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Europe Select two months' Summer tours. **$360.** British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece, and Italy.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, 14-Q Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

The Trip You Are Looking For

Cruise of the new 17,250 ton twin screw steamer New Amsterdam to Egypt and the Orient, to leave New York January 24, 1911. Select limited party, moderate rates, interesting itinerary.

Send for descriptive booklet

W. B. CHANDLER, Cruise Manager
Holland-America Office
39 Broadway, New York

AROUND THE WORLD

Small party sailing in November

EGYPT and PALESTINE

Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911

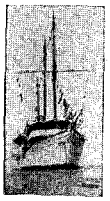
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE Young woman, experienced courier, just returned from abroad, will make winter tour with small party or chaperon students. 9,563, Outlook.

World Tour with Spain and Christmas in Rome. Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. Christmas in Rome with Spain, Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain Dec. 10. Oriental Tour in January—Tours to all parts of Europe. Programs free. De Potter Tours (32d year), 32 Broadway, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

European Tours



THE ATHENA

THE YACHT ATHENA
in the Mediterranean
A private yacht
Brief cruises,—two weeks or more
April to October
From Italy
To Greece, Sicily, Dalmatia
For Americans only
American ownership
American catering
American management.
In 1910 we were compelled to refuse scores of applicants for lack of room.
In 1911 we hope for your application early in the season.
Make the ATHENA part of your plans 1911.
Send for Announcement of Cruises.
Bureau of University Travel
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

HAWAII
A special cruise visiting *Honolulu* and Kilauea, the greatest volcano in the world. Sailing from San Francisco March 18, 1911.

JAPAN
Two parties sailing in March, 1911. Special arrangements for private tours at any time.

AROUND THE WORLD
Two places in small party sailing from New York November 19, 1910. Several parties eastward and westward in 1911.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
14 Beacon St., Boston
789 Market St., San Francisco
553 So. Spring St., Los Angeles

TABET'S TOURS CO. Branch Office at Cairo, Egypt
Privacy, Independence, Comfort
Select, limited parties, sailing Jan. 7th, 21st, Feb. 18th to **EGYPT**
Special facilities offered independent travelers. Booklet and rates on request.
Tabet's Tours Company, 389 5th Ave., N.Y.

1895—THE BOYD TOURS—1911
Bloomfield, New Jersey
For Discriminating Travelers
EGYPT Unexcelled private tour JAN. 7th, $1.000 **ORIENT**
Round the World, Jan. 7th and 21st.

Europe and Orient, 1911
Annual Oriental Tour sails in Feb. First class throughout. Membership limited. 30th year. **Dr. and Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

THE ORIENT 1911
EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. *It is not too early to make preparation.* Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings* and *Maps.*
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EGYPT HOLY LAND TURKEY and GREECE
"Tours" for the select few who wish to enjoy a journey of comfort and leisure.
Write for information and booklet.
AMERICO ORIENTAL TOURS
564 W. 160th, New York City.

European Hotels

GERMANY

Mrs. Bennett's American House (Pension Clare) delightfully situated near Thiergarten, in Bellevue Str. 12a, Berlin.

Hotels and Resorts

CALIFORNIA

U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego Open. (A city within its walls.) *Absolutely fireproof.* Most equable climate in the world. Booklet. J. H. HOLMES, Mgr., For. of Green. Pasadena.

CONNECTICUT

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.
Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month, and season. Booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

FLORIDA

Four boys, ages 12 to 18 years, can find a winter home in Florida with peculiar advantages for all round development. Terms $50 per month. Address at once Lock Box 42, Westfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

Woodlawn Sanitarium for Epilepsy, West Newton, Mass.
A high-grade private sanitarium exclusively for the treatment and cure of **Epilepsy.** Terms moderate. Address correspondence to DR. H. W. HAMMOND, Med. Supt.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative Baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydriatic Treatments.
N. Y. Office, 1122 Broadway.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW JERSEY

AUTUMN
IN THE
PINES OF NEW JERSEY
Pine Tree Inn
ALBERT A. LEROY, Prop.
LAKEHURST
OPENED OCTOBER 1st, 1910

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square. adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms *with and without bath.* Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

MISS MEAD, 146 E. 36th St., Tel. 5622 Madison. Desirable rooms, private baths, etc. Excellent table and attendance. Accessible location. Refined patronage. References.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful HOME for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Biggs Sanitarium Ideal climate, complete equipment, personal attention, homelike conditions. Select chronic cases. Pamphlets.

VIRGINIA

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Situated on Historic Hampton Roads, Old Point combines every feature which goes to make up a perfect place for real rest and recuperation. THE CLIMATE is unsurpassed the year round. THE CUISINE of the Chamberlin is perfect. THE HISTORIC SURROUNDINGS are unique.

THE MEDICINAL BATHS AT HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
The Baths and Sea Pool at the Chamberlin are the finest in America. The pool is so perfectly ventilated and radiant with sunlight that you are really bathing out of doors. The Medicinal Department is complete in every detail—Nauheim Baths, Electric Cabinets, Massage and Tonic Baths of every description. These are especially recommended for Insomnia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Gout and kindred disorders, and are endorsed by the most eminent practitioners in America.
For further information and interesting illustrated booklets, address **GEORGE F. ADAMS**, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

PENNSYLVANIA

When visiting
Historic Philadelphia
Stop at "THE PARKSIDE,"
9th St. and Girard Ave., opp. Fairmount Park. First-class accommodations, including bath, $1 a day and up. Best to reserve accommodation in advance.

Pocono Mountains in Autumn—Pocono Manor. Cottage open all year, under management of Friends. 1,800 feet above sea level. Steam heated, baths, in parlor, library, fine scenery, dry and exhilarating atmosphere. L. M. DENGLER, Mgr., Mt. Pocono, Monroe Co., Pa.

Wernersville, Pa. THE SUNSET A health resort. Convalescents and nervous conditions. Booklet. D. Moyer, M.D., Mountain Sunset P. O.

Apartments

The Toronto—Dupont Circle
WASHINGTON, D. C.
5 delightfully located **furnished** apartments for rent from October to June. Address Apartment 71.

Real Estate

FLORIDA

HISTORIC house on Atlantic Coast for sale or rent fully equipped, in Beautiful Estate magnificently situated on New Inland waterways. Address J. M., Box 95, Jacksonville, Fla.

For Sale—Arlington
St. Johns river bank, opposite **Jacksonville, Fla.** Fine private residence, 16 rooms, completely furnished. Seven acres. J. L. STEWART, Matthews, Duval Co., Fla.

MISSOURI

For sale or exchange, good residential income paying property in KansasCity, for property in New England, Mass. preferred. For particulars address John P. Sayles, Pittsfield, Mass.

Williams & Bland solicit your real estate business in St. Louis, Mo.

NEW JERSEY

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES
Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewer, electric light. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J. The ideal place for poultry raising; our homes, climate, schools, churches and markets unsurpassed. Send for printed description and terms of desirable properties from $1,500 to $10,000.
HENRY TAYLOR, Vineland, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY

For Rent, Furnished A handsomely furnished house on West End Ave. in the early eighties, twelve rooms and two bathrooms; large and sunny. House never rented before. Rent $350 per month. Address F. C. R., 9,567, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages and camps, furnished and unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks, for sale or rent; all improvements. Write for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
IDEAL WINTER CLIMATE Winter sports. Choice markets. Perfect sewerage. Attractively furnished modern **COTTAGES for RENT.**
DURYEE & CO.
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
IN WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
23 miles from Grand Central Station
Exterior Ornamental brick and shingle with bungalow type of architecture.
Interior Large rooms and hall with ornamental columns and colonial staircase.
Owing to recent bereavement and desire to sell quickly owner prices the property at $17,000.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
'Phone 413 Depot Square
White Plains, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR RENT—COTTAGES and Cottage Apartments furnished for housekeeping at **Southern Pines, North Carolina.** Comfortable, convenient, and pleasant. Send for new booklet. Address J. C. Stanley, Southern Pines, N. C.

BOARD AND ROOMS

DESIRABLE students' home. References. Mrs. Krebs, 528 W. 114th St.

MAINE young woman, experienced with children, wishes child physically or mentally infirm to board and care for in her own home. Reasonable terms. Excellent references. 4,754, Outlook.

LARGE, sunny back parlor with board for two. 280 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

WRITERS and authors, send your books to us for estimate. We print, bind, and arrange for marketing at lowest cost. Lino Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLLEGE women conducting well-established private school in West wish to sell part interest to lady who can become associated as teacher or home mother. Investment of $3,500 required; college woman between 30-40 acquainted with social life preferred. Progressive plans for expansion make it desirable to settle matter shortly, but duties can be postponed if necessary. Address 4,687, Outlook.

ACTUAL advertising is simply efforts to buy opportunities to sell stuff to people who, without that advertising, would never hear of you, and who, unless that advertising be made specially attractive, will never care to hear more of you. What kind DOYOUDO? Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philada.

EXCELLENT school opportunity. Partner wanted for boarding and day school for girls in suburb of N. Y. City. Fine location. Excellent prospects. 4,721, Outlook.

ROCKPORT! Uncle Sam's new seaport on the Gulf Coast of Texas is the next focus of great activity and offers wonderful opportunities to the far-sighted investor. Live agents should write to-day for our proposition, which is the best in Texas. Gulf Coast Immigration Company, Rockport, Tex.

FOR THE HOME

PRESERVES AND PICKLES. I am prepared to fill private orders for strictly high-grade home-made preserves and pickles. Prices furnished upon application. Hester Price, Berwyn, Pa.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. "Freehand Cooking," 10 cents. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

ORDER from the Garret Shop, Hamburg, New York, Jane's Fruit Cake—five pounds—five dollars.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representative who will give full or part time in each city and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men are invited to communicate with us immediately. The reward is generous and the work pleasant. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

MONEY MADE EASILY by subscription seeking for Scribner's Magazine. For particulars regarding liberal cash commissions, address at once Desk 28, Scribner's Magazine, 153 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED—Young woman, college graduate, experienced teacher, as assistant manager in old established teachers' agency office. $750 to $1,000. 4,692, Outlook.

THE Newark Bureau wishes to learn of one or two young women interested in Social Service work who wish opportunity for training. Incidental expenses paid. Communicate with Bureau of Associated Charities, Social Service Building, Newark, N. J.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED — Woman of experience or trained nurse to take position to care for health and act as nurse in a girls' school. Salary, $35 or $40 a month, with home. 4,709, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take twelve months' course in training for the care of chronic and convalescent invalids. Address F. E. Parker, Mem. Home, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WANTED—A graduate nurse for infant child. References required. Ernest Simons, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for Visiting Nurses' Settlement, Orange, N. J. Salary $25. 4,736, Outlook.

WANTED—Housekeeper; small family in country. Box 44, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Two American women with experience in farm life (mother and daughter preferred) for general housework on farm. Dodge Farm, Washington, Conn.

WANTED—A working housekeeper in small family where several servants are kept. Must be experienced in managing servants, in marketing, and in keeping household accounts. Age under forty. One from New England or New York State preferred. Permanent position. Reference required. Address Box 1,787, New York City.

WANTED—A native French or Swiss-French woman of good education, under thirty-five, as useful maid to lady and daughter aged 13. Has also general care of boy of 9. Must sew, pack, dress hair, and perform the usual duties of a ladies' maid. Protestant preferred. High salary. Home in Middle West, near Chicago. 4,744, Outlook.

WANTED — Reliable young woman as mother's helper; congenial home. South winters. 4,751, Outlook.

WANTED—Girl as mother's helper, two children. 4,757, Outlook.

WANTED—Man and wife, man to wait and care for front of house, wife to cook. Will pay good wages right people. Address Country, 4,763, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Register now for October. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

THE Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Avenue. Teachers, governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, secretaries, attendants, trained nurses. Supplies families, schools, institutions, clubs, hospitals.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse, refined young woman, desires position with semi-invalid. Excellent training and experience in care of nervous cases. References. 4,719, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse desires position, care elderly lady; experienced traveler, reader; or entire charge delicate child. 4,723, Outlook.

DOMESTIC Science graduate desires position as dietitian or matron; home, school, institution. 4,746, Outlook.

TRAINED infant's nurse desires permanent position as nurse or nursery governess. Willing to take entire charge of infant or young child. 4,683, Outlook.

CULTIVATED lady will spend few hours daily with nervous invalid to aid strengthen her will power toward recovery. Reference, New York nerve specialist. 4,760, Outlook.

Business Situations

POSITION as private secretary in N. Y. City desired by young lady of ability and experience. Best references. 4,735, Outlook.

CONFIDENTIAL executive assistant.—A young man, University training, twelve years' broad engineering and business experience, including much technical-financial work, and at present retained by two corporations as Consulting Engineer, wishes to become associated with large corporation as assistant to the President or other chief executive, where training and capacity for heavy duties are demanded. Compensation to be commensurate with worth, which, in the right place, warrants at least $5,000 per year. Address 4,764, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COLLEGE woman (35), cultured and an experienced traveler, will act as chaperon, companion, or secretary. Personal interview may be arranged by addressing 4,625, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, references for character and ability, wishes position. 4,694, Outlook.

REFINED lady wishes position as companion. Will travel. Box 146, Graham, Va.

TRAINED infant's nurse desires permanent position as nurse or nursery governess. Willing to take entire charge of infant or young child. 4,683, Outlook.

WANTED, by young Canadian woman, position as social secretary or companion. College education. Best references. 4,734, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position as companion; New York or vicinity. 4,724, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED.—Two refined young women, high school graduates, with two years' experience teaching, would like positions as nursery governess or lady's companion. Highest references. Address Miss G. W., P. O. Box 552, Chautauqua, New York.

WILL a refined family share their home with an estimable woman, widow of professional man, in exchange for light duties or other position of trust? Companionable, practical housekeeper, economical manager. 4,743, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position; capable of taking entire charge of children or housekeeping. 4,740, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper desires position. References. 4,745, Outlook.

LADY wishes to assist in a household. 4,738, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or any position of responsibility by capable New England gentlewoman, married, with daughter fourteen years. 4,739, Outlook.

REFINED, educated, capable lady, Domestic Science graduate, would like position, private family in or near New York, as managing housekeeper. 4,749, Outlook.

BY young woman (29), as helper in household without servant. Present employer going South. 4,748, Outlook.

WOMAN as companion or attendant. Philadelphia preferred. 4,758, Outlook.

LADY desires position as matron, chaperon or companion. Highest references. Experienced traveler. 4,756, Outlook.

SENSIBLE, tactful, cultivated woman, companion, secretary, housekeeper, nurse-companion. Speaks French. Box 120, Hohokus, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood, 231-J.

WANTED, position as visiting companion. 4,765, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WEST Language Studio, 34 East 126th St. Modern languages. College preparation. Circular.

TUTOR, companion, by college graduate (woman). Studied in German university. 4,720, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as teacher, chaperon, or superintendent. Higher English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and instrumental music. 4,741, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER of German and of the violin (*both in solo and ensemble lessons*). Thorough European training. 4,726, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED German teacher, linguist (5 languages), desires position as tutor, companion, governess. Traveled extensively Europe, Egypt, Holy Land. Trustworthy, competent. References. 4,737, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, by college graduate, experienced private teacher; fine arts included. 4,747, Outlook.

FRENCH governess desires position. Apply to B., 950 High St., Dedham, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PLAYS. Katharine McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

EARN free European trip organizing party of seven. 4,631, Outlook.

SCHOOL FOR TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre St., Orange, New Jersey. Young women trained for practical nursing. Six months' course in district and private nursing. Tuition, $100, including board, lodging, uniforms, and books. Much demand for graduates at good salary.

SHOPPING carefully done by expert shopper. No charge. Send for my monthly fashion letter and references. 4,639, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

YOUNG girls studying in New York and desiring the advantages of an attractive home with chaperonage, will be received by two ladies having an apartment centrally located. References. Address Miss Dexter, Box 72, Nantucket, Mass.

WILL Brooklyn or New York resident closing her house or apartment, furnished or unfurnished, place it in custody of person with unquestionable references? Best care given for privilege of occupancy. 4,761, Outlook.

PERFECTION Portable Poultry Plant. Cheap. Build yourself; we supply. Circulars free. Alden, Neshanic, N.J.

FOR CHRISTMAS SALES. Hand colored cards. Exclusive designs. Write for samples. J. H. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

KEEP a file of The Outlook. A handsome Binder in jade green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

LABLACHE
FACE POWDER

WOMAN'S CHIEF CHARM

is a perfect complexion, such as is enjoyed by thousands who use that great beautifier—**Lablache**. Its users are conspicuous at social functions, because "it makes you look ten years younger" by preventing wrinkles, eliminating that shiny appearance and keeping the skin smooth and velvety.

Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink or Cream, 50c. a box, of druggists or by mail. *Send* 19c. *for sample box.*

BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers
Dept. 46, 125 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

Use This Dainty Desk Calendar and Memorandum File 10 Days at Our Risk

HERE is an unfailing "private secretary"—always on hand—never gets engagements mixed. There is a page for each day, showing date, month and year. Also calendar of month which precedes and follows. At bottom of file is calendar for ensuing year. Postal information on each page. Write size leaf, 2 5-16x3⅛

The Perfection Petite Desk Calendar and Memorandum File

is needed on your desk. It is daintily designed and printed—an ornament as well as a necessity. Finished in brass, nickel, or oxidized to match desk fittings. ***Send One Dollar at once***, mentioning finish preferred, and get calendar for balance of 1910 in addition to 1911, complete, without extra charge. Postpaid. Use it 10 days, then if you decide you can do without it, return and we'll refund your money. Perfection Commercial Size, leaf 3⅛x2⅞.

HALE SPECIALTY COMPANY
Dept. 118 N. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW MACMILLAN BOOKS

UNCOMMONLY INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska
An AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *With sixteen plates and many half-tones in the text. $4.00 net. Ready this week*

Israel Zangwill's *new book of* **Italian Fantasies**
Neither fiction nor prose description, but a reflection of the indescribably poetic atmosphere of Italy. *Cloth, 8vo. Ready this week*

The Great White North **By Helen S. Wright**
The book makes one feel the mysterious compulsion under which man after man gave his life to the quest of the North Pole. *Cloth, fully illustrated, $2.50 net*

Charles Major's *fascinating story of* **The Little King**
The author of *When Knighthood was in Flower* has always had the gift of quite simply putting his reader back into the days of courts and adventurous lovers. *Ready this week. Cloth, $1.50*

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson's **Great American Universities**
The characteristics of every great university in the United States are here distinguished; every man who expects to go to college or to send a son to one should read it. *Fully illus. Cloth, $2.50 net; by mail $2.60*

Charles R. Van Hise's *new book on*
The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States
This work describes the nation's properties in water, soil, minerals and forests, and indicates the legislation protecting them or needed. *Fully illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 net; by mail $2.14*

Prof. Wm. S. Davis's **The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome**
The opening chapter reads amazingly like the account of a modern panic, and taken as a whole the work must prove unusually interesting to any banker or reader on financial affairs. *Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00 net; by mail $2.14*

Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul **By T. G. Tucker, Litt.D.**
The author of the uncommonly vivid "Life in Ancient Athens" has done equally good service for the reader who wishes to *feel* the currents of life in the first century. *Fully illustrated. Cloth, $2.50 net; by mail $2.68*

TWO NEW VOLUMES IN THE "CITIZEN'S LIBRARY" edited by R. T. ELY

Delos F. Wilcox's **Great Cities in America**
The book is a necessity to any man who has to refer in any way to the municipal problems of his own or other cities, and to the administration of municipal government. *Cloth, leather back, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.36*

Dr. George B. Mangold's *discussion of* **Child Problems**
Another uncommonly useful book for one who would like up-to-date information on the child problem in modern society *Cloth, leather back, 12mo, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35*

NEW NOVELS

Miss Clara E. Laughlin's *new novel* **"Just Folks"**
Octave Thanet writes of the book enthusiastically as "so sane, so sympathetic, and—so beautiful." *Cloth, $1.50*

Mabel Osgood Wright's **Princess Flower Hat**
A Comedy from the Perplexity Book of Barbara, author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "People of the Whirlpool," etc. *Cloth, $1.50*

Jacob A. Riis's **Hero Tales of the Far North**
The man who took for his own so warmly America's heroes, gives in exchange the heroes whom every Scandinavian loves. A book to encourage and broaden international sympathy. *Cloth, $1.50*

NEW VOLUME **THE FRIENDLY LIBRARY** *NEW VOLUME*

The Book of Friendship
With an Introductory Essay, full-page drawings and decorations. *Cloth, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35*
Also in leather, $1.75 net.

A companion volume to

The Book of Christmas
Introduction by HAMILTON W. MABIE.

The Wayfarer in New York
Introduction by E. C. MARTIN.

The Friendly Craft
A volume of "American Letters" on the plan of Mr. Lucas's volumes. By MISS ELIZABETH HANSCOM.

The Second Post
By E. V. LUCAS. A collection of letters from interesting folk. *Cloth, $1.25 net; by mail $1.35*

A companion volume to

The Gentlest Art
A Selection of Letters from Entertaining Hands. By E. V. LUCAS.

The Ladies' Pageant
Some Friends of Mine
Both by E. V. LUCAS.

The set of eight volumes may be had complete in cloth at $10.00, or in leather at $14.00.

Two of the volumes of this library have been printed on large paper with decorative page borders for use as Christmas gifts:

The Book of Friendship *Gilt tops, $2.00 net* | **The Book of Christmas** *Gilt tops, $2.25 net*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 Fifth Ave. N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SELECTION FROM THE LIST OF

D. APPLETON & COMPANY

29-35 W. 32d St., New York City

Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur

By THEODORE STANTON

This book consists of the intimate letters written by members of the great animal painter's family to her, those of her close friends, and her own replies thereto, together with the opinions and recollections expressed by those friends concerning the artist and her work. Compiled, as it is, from sources of information hitherto inaccessible, it is, perhaps, the most intimate picture of Rosa Bonheur's character yet given to the public.

Illustrated with 24 pages of half-tone reproductions of paintings, etc., and with many sketches in the text.

8vo, cloth, $3 net.

Descriptive Meteorology

By WILLIS L. MOORE

Chief U. S. Weather Bureau

A book that brings the essentials of meteorology up to date, in an available form. The fact that meteorology may be an entirely new subject to the reader has constantly been kept in mind. An effort, too, has been made by the inclusion of a chapter on forecasting, to show the practical uses to which the science of meteorology is every day being put. Chapter IX is especially of interest to those engaged in the navigation of the air.

Many charts and illustrations. Cloth, $3 net.

A FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

Educational Problems

By G. STANLEY HALL, Ph.D., LL.D.

President of Clark University, author of "Adolescence," etc.

These volumes contain the ripened results of twenty-five years of teaching education as an academic subject. The matter treated is brought up to date, and comprises not only the chief topics of present interest in education but attempts to strike out in the lines of various reforms that seem now impending.

2 volumes, 8vo, gilt top, rough-cut edges, in a box, $7.50 net.

Romanticism and the Romantic School in Germany

By ROBERT M. WERNAER, Ph.D.

Formerly Instructor in Harvard University

An historical exposition and a comprehensive study of the writings of the Romantic School in Germany. The style of the book is never heavy or technical, but is sufficiently popular to make the work appeal to the general reader as well as to the student. The subjects covered are such as Romanticism, Classicism, Humanism, the Romantic Mission, Romanticism and Symbolism, the Romantic Mood, Romantic Irony, Romantic Conception of Love and Marriage, the Renaissance, etc.

8vo, cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, $2 net.

Problems of the Elementary School

By ARTHUR C. PERRY, Jr., Ph.D.

A book which cannot fail to interest not only superintendents, principals, and teachers but the lay reader and the student of education as well. The first of its two parts deals with the general problem of the elementary school—its organization and the relation thereto of the curriculum and moral training. The second treats of certain specific problems in method and management; it offers solutions of these growing out of the author's personal experience in the school and class-room.

12mo, cloth, $1.25 net.

American Corporations:

THE LEGAL RULES GOVERNING CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. WITH FORMS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

By J. J. SULLIVAN, A.M., LL.B.

Instructor in Business Law, University of Pennsylvania, author of "American Business Law"

This volume combines a scientific treatment of corporation law with a mass of practical information which must usually be sought through a number of different books. In addition, the subject is handled in an interesting way, so that the casual reader may find entertainment as well as instruction.

Large 12mo, cloth, $2 net.

Race Distinctions in American Law

By GILBERT T. STEPHENSON, A.M., LL.B. (Harvard)

Member North Carolina Bar

This publication is the result of a careful study of much important legal data bearing upon race distinction. A thorough examination has been made of all the constitutions, statutes, and court reports of the various states and territories between 1865 and the present time. Such subjects as Jim Crow Legislation, Separation of Schools, Theatres, Restaurants and Hotels, the Suffrage Distinctions, Civil Rights, and all similar topics have been thoroughly discussed with many references to authorities.

12mo, cloth, $1.50 net.

Corporation Finance

By EDWARD S. MEADE

Author of "Trust Finance" and the "Story of Gold," etc.

Corporation Finance is intended for a text-book for use in colleges and high schools of commerce. It can also be read with profit by any person who is interested in corporation matters. The book contains a large amount of concrete material in addition to the theoretical considerations.

12mo, cloth, $2 net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some of Little, Brown & Co.'s New Books

By the author of "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus"

FLAMSTED QUARRIES

By MARY E. WALLER

Pronounced by the critics "one of the really great novels of the year," this new story promises to be as great a favorite as "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus," now in its 26th printing.

The Outlook says: "Interesting from beginning to end. From the moment when good Father Honoré takes little Aileen from the vaudeville show, and finally secures a home for her, on to the end, when her well-rounded womanliness is the salvation of a repentant man, we are absorbed by the story; . . . there is not a moment when we can honestly question the reality of the people who figure in the tale."

Illustrated by G. Patrick Nelson. 493 pages. $1.50.

From "Flamsted Quarries" By MARY E. WALLER

THE LOST AMBASSADOR
By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Another straightforward mystery story. *Illustrated in color by Howard Chandler Christy. $1.50.*

THE MAN AND THE DRAGON
By ALEXANDER OTIS

A strong and timely political story with a charming love motif. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

SALLY ANN'S EXPERIENCE
By ELIZA CALVERT HALL

The famous "Aunt Jane Story." *Colored frontispiece and decorated text pages. 50 cents net; postpaid 55 cents.*

THE QUESTS OF PAUL BECK
By McDONNELL BODKIN

The remarkable exploits of Paul Beck, an invincible detective. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, Poet and Friend
By LILIAN WHITING

A book of rare charm that gives a delightful picture of the personality of this gracious author. *Fully illustrated. $1.50 net; postpaid, $1.62.*

THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA: How To See It
By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

An entirely new and complete guide book by the recognized authority on the Grand Canyon. *With maps and 48 pages of illustrations from photographs. $1.50 net; postpaid, $1.63.*

THREE NORMANDY INNS
By ANNA BOWMAN DODD. New holiday edition of the best book on Normandy, *with 24 additional illustrations. 8vo, boxed, $2.50 net; postpaid, $2.65.*

THE OPTIMIST'S GOOD NIGHT
By FLORENCE HOBART PERIN. A companion book to "The Optimist's Good Morning" for daily reading. *$1.00 net; postpaid, $1.09.*

SOLILOQUIES OF ST. AUGUSTINE
Translated by ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND. *$1.50 net; postpaid, $1.59.*

THE PRETTY GIRL PAPERS
By EMMA E. WALKER, M.D. A genuinely useful book for all girls and women. *$1.25 net; postpaid, $1.34.*

JACK COLLERTON'S ENGINE
By HOLLIS GODFREY. An exciting and timely airship story for boys. *Illustrated. $1.25.*

AN AMERICAN BOY AT HENLEY
By FRANK E. CHANNON. An American boy's experiences at an English school. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

SIDNEY: HER SENIOR YEAR
By ANNA CHAPIN RAY. A college story for girls in the popular "Sidney" series. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

FROLICS AT FAIRMOUNT
By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER. Another boarding-school story for girls. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., *Publishers*, 34 Beacon St., BOSTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Bible Study Union (Blakeslee) Graded Lessons

have for twenty years maintained the leadership in the field of improved lesson helps and material for Sunday-schools. A most decided advance step has been taken in the range of subjects, adaptation of lesson material to child life and pedagogical presentation in the new

Completely Graded Series

"To teach the pupil at every age what it is to be a Christian at that age."

For 1911 the following ten courses with teacher's helpers will be ready:

Primary

God's Loyal Children

Jesus' Way of Love and Service

Junior

THE JUNIOR BIBLE

Part I. Early Heroes and Heroines

Part II. Kings and Prophets

Intermediate

Heroes of the Faith

Christian Life and Conduct

Senior

Elective Group A

Preparations for Christianity

The Conquering Christ (*Mission Study*)

Elective Group B

Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History

Founders and Rulers of United Israel

Send post card for free samples of any course in which you are interested. Our booklet, THE COMPLETELY GRADED SERIES, and descriptive literature of our other courses of Bible study will be sent free upon request.

BIBLE STUDY PUBLISHING COMPANY 250 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND

Men, women, and children study every Sunday the Textbooks for Religious Education published by the University of Chicago Press —and the number grows larger every week. Will you join this army?

For full information address

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Chicago, Illinois

SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY

The Public, a National weekly journal of fundamental democracy. Louis F Post, Editor. Thirteenth year. $1.00 yearly.

"The Public is the best weekly for the world's news, and Mr. Post's editorials the wisest and most rational comments of any I know."

—Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland.

Send for a free sample copy.

Address THE PUBLIC, 206 Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill

ESPERANTO International language. Book for self teaching, 50c; in cloth $1.00. Magazine one year, with cloth book, $1.50. TRY it VERY easy! A. Baker, 706 E 40, Chicag

Bound Volumes of The Outlook

Handsomely made up in Jade Green Cloth, advertising pages eliminated, convenient size for Library, each Volume with Index, three Volumes to the year, at $1.25 per Volume Carriage to be paid by purchaser.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 Fourth Avenue, N. Y

KANSAS FARM LOANS

You, conservative Investors, write to-day for list and particulars of our selected Eastern Kansas Farm loans.

These loans are secured by richest Kansas farms—no loan is issued for more than 50% of a very conservative valuation.

We have been engaged in this business for 40 years and never had a customer of ours lost a single penny of interest or principal—we make collections free. Write to-day! Our story will interest you!

J. L. PETTYJOHN & CO.

MORTGAGE BANKERS OLATHE, KANSAS

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations; 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with and certified to by Trust Co. Send for booklet. **WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.**

Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago
216 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

6%

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
Advise parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

California Hospital Los Angeles School for Nurses
Three years. Ideal private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical, eye and ear departments. Surrounded by tropical gardens. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Address REV. GIBSON BELL, Headmaster

ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HOME STUDY Correspondence-Study Dept.
offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.
18th Year U. of C. (Div. E) Chicago, Ill.

"Home-Making, the New Profession"
Is a 100-page hand-book—it's FREE. Home-study *domestic science* courses. For home-makers, mothers, teachers, dietitians, matrons, nurses, etc.
American School of Home Economics, 521 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

"THE ELMS" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory Courses
Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley.
Miss PORTER, Principal, Springfield, Mass.

SCHOLARSHIP
For a girl preparing for Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Mount Holyoke or Boston University, a scholarship is offered in one of the best girls' boarding schools in New England. Write for particulars. Address Scholarship, 7,306, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Rye Seminary, Rye, New York.
For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE

PENNSYLVANIA

Ogontz School for Young Ladies
Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Miss A. A. SUTHERLAND, Principals, Ogontz School P. O., Pa.

CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
Depends for its virtues not upon strong oils, carbolic or other irritating disinfectants, but upon the presence of **Oxygen** (peroxide)—Nature's purifier.
Ask your Dentist—he knows
ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS
Sample and Booklet free on request
McKESSON & ROBBINS - NEW YORK

Investments
The method employed by conservative investors in choosing their investments, is based on a close analytical study of all the fundamental factors affecting the investment, such as the value of the property pledged, the ability of the Company to continue earnings, the general credit and standing of the Company, and the maturity, price, yield and market of their securities. These are points upon which every prospective investor should be informed. The ability to judge of the relative value of these several points is only brought to perfection through years of experience.
We are recommending to our clients a well-balanced investment containing

A Railroad Bond	**yielding**	**4.80%**
A Short Term Note	"	**4.90%**
A Railroad Equipment Bond	"	**4.80%**
An Industrial Bond	"	**6.00%**

The average income on the above is over 5%. These bonds have been selected because they meet our ideas of a conservative investment.
Send for our Circular No. 101, giving an analytical description of these securities.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
ESTABLISHED 1864
Capital.....$5,000,000 28 Nassau Street, - New York
Surplus.....$18,000,000 33 Lombard Street, London, E.C.
514 Fifth Avenue, - New York
Banking Department Bond Department
Trust Department Transfer Department
Foreign Department

200 300 400 500
DOLLARS
Or more, invested in one of our *REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BONDS* commands
Semi-Annual 6% Interest
They are the *direct obligation of this company*, secured by *farm mortgages*, in the hands of a trustee (the value of the land in no case less than twice the amount of the loan).
Partial Payments of *ten dollars* or more accepted at any time, bringing these bonds within the reach of all. *Write for our Booklet "A."*
THE DAY & HANSEN SECURITY COMPANY
Spokane, Washington
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $1,100,000.00

6% NET 35th YEAR
SAVE SMALL SUMS
You could accumulate more cash capital in a very few years by saving up comparatively small sums of money—your dividends and interest income for instance.
You probably never seriously considered such a thing, because the amounts looked so small and no opportunity has ever before offered itself to you to save and invest only $25.00 at 6% interest.
There is no need for you to wait until you have saved up $2,000, $500, or even $200 with which to buy one of our mortgages in order to secure a 6% investment with us. Our Certificates of Deposit yield 6 per cent, payable semi-annually—the same as our mortgages—and are withdrawable after one year, on 30 days' notice. Send $25 to-day.
Please ask for Loan List 723.
Perkins & Co. FINANCIAL BROKERS
LAWRENCE. KANSAS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUY YOUR INSURANCE IN THE BEST MARKET

The Postal Life-Insurance Company

A STATEMENT TO OUTLOOK READERS ON A VITAL SUBJECT

Life-insurance is a *staple;* it is an *economic necessity* as essential to the permanent welfare o the family as food, clothing, shelter or education; in fact, it means *all* these; and most people know it.

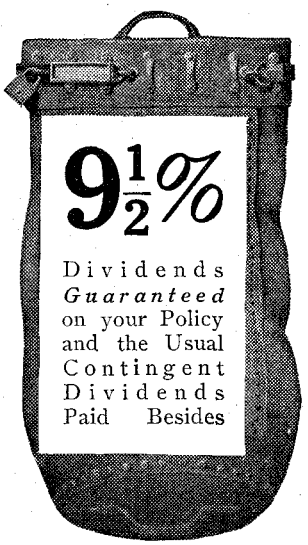
Therefore, a progressive company like the POSTAL LIFE does not spend time in merely trying to impress people with the *advisability* of insurance-protection; it proceeds on the theory that about all intelligent men and women *admit* that they should carry insurance in justice to themselves and to those depending on them.

The POSTAL does, however, exert itself to show people *where* to arrange their life insurance—helps them to *buy in the best market.*

Get the Right Kind

It speaks to each quite frankly and somewhat as follows: "If you are eligible, the POSTAL would be glad to welcome you as a policyholder and save you money; but if for any reason you do not come with this Company, be sure to select some other *legal-reserve, level-premium* institution even at a higher rate; don't bother with *assessment* companies because the cost seems low at the start; it will be high enough at the finish—if, indeed, you are not forced to withdraw when old age approaches and you want insurance most."

We repeat: "Select a legal-reserve company, and preferably the POSTAL LIFE, where your premium-money will bring the best return—guaranteed dividends of at least 9½ per cent each year and also the usual annual dividends that other companies pay—*only larger.*"



A Striking Comparison

There's no lack of legal-reserve companies; there are 187 of them licensed in the United States; some of these have been in business a long time, others have just started; some have so much money as to be unwieldy; some have so little as to be classed as light weights; in 1909 some showed a wholesome *excess* of income over disbursements; others *spent* more than they took in.

As compared with the POSTAL LIFE, 78 of these 187 companies are *younger;* 88 are *smaller;* 66 have *less insurance in force;* 66 have *fewer policyholders;* 69 have *less surplus;* 97 wrote *less business* last year; 147 show a *lower ratio of increase,* and 185 of the 187—mark this well—show a *higher ratio of expense to income.*

Postal-Life Economy

The reason for this splendid showing on the part of the POSTAL LIFE lies in one word — *economy* — economy in *method* and economy in *management.*

The POSTAL *method* is economical because the Company dispenses with agents and collectors, thus saving commissions and collection fees, besides other agency expenses incurred by other companies to maintain their agency organizations.

The POSTAL is the only one of the 187 companies that dispenses with agents, it is the only *non-agency* company, and its economical *method* makes for economical *management.* No portions of policyholders' premiums are mortgaged to agents through a long period of years as in other companies. Result: *larger dividends to its policyholders, and consequently lower net cost of insurance than in any other company.*

Low Net Cost

If, therefore, you are looking for the *lowest net cost,* the POSTAL LIFE is the *best market,* this can be easily proved by comparing a POSTAL Policy with a similar contract in any other legal-reserve institution doing a general business. Every day the POSTAL is making such comparisons for its applicants, and the results never fail to show, as stated, that the *net cost* of insurance in the POSTAL LIFE is *lower* than in any other company,

This is so because POSTAL dividends, as also stated, are *larger* than in any other company, and these dividends are alone possible because of *decisive economies* resulting from the POSTAL'S *non-agency* way of doing business.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED